

Vietnamese elite (e.g., Cima, 1989: Chapter 2: Society in the 1954-75 period: South Vietnam). It is also known that ethnic minorities – not just Buddhists – were systematically discriminated under Diem's dictatorship (ibid.).

SideB: If UCDP/PRIO refers here to the Battle of Saigon, then SideB was composed of Binh-Xuye – an organized crime enterprise or – as Crozier puts it – 'a band of near gangsters of whom the Prime Minister [i.e., Diem] disapproved because of their unsavoury connections with gambling and prostitution' (1955: 51). The leader of Binh-Xuye was half Chinese, half Vietnamese. So far, I could not establish what the composition of the Binh-Xuye troops was. However, it seems that it did not represent any particular linguistic or religious group: 'Although the Binh Huyen often is spoken of as a "sect", it has no religious basis. Headed by a gang of ex-river pirates, it can only be described as "Murder, Inc." (Grant, 1956: 439). And, given the fact that Binh-Xuyen consisted of some 5 000 troops (Crozier, 1955: 51), it must have included significant number of Vietnamese of whom, as noted above, majority were Buddhists.

If UCDP/PRIO refers here to the initial phase of the conflict between communists in South Vietnam and the Government, then NLF was made of the residue of the Viet Minh (e.g., Gravel, 1971: 134-346), whose most members were Vietnamese Buddhists (Jacobs, 2001: 606.).

3. Thus (regardless which conflict the UCDP/PRIO refers here to) SideA must have included members of ethnic group constituting SideB. The coding, however, remains ambiguous. As shown above, Christians were favoured over Buddhists within the Government and thus, it is likely, that the former were dominating over the latter. On the other hand, even if Buddhists were dominated (and discriminated) by Christians, their members held some of the key positions in the executive and thus have significantly contributed to the fighting effort against the SideB, which (whether NLF or Binh Xuyen) included Vietnamese Buddhists as well.

4. If UCDP/PRIO refers here to the Battle of Saigon, then the conflict, in the initial phase was largely limited to the confrontation between NVA soldiers and Binh Xuyen troops (Fall, 1955: 252).

ID: 54

Location:

India

SideBName: *National Socialist Council of Nagaland – Isaac-Muivah faction*

Startdate2: *7/11/2000*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Tangkhul) (2) Religion (Heterogeneous vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hindi 'Senior partner', Naga 'Regional Autonomy', Assamese 'Junior partner', Bengali 'Junior partner', Gujarati 'Junior partner', Kannada 'Junior partner', Malayalam 'Junior partner', Marathi 'Junior partner', Muslims 'Junior partner', Oriya 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes 'Junior partner', Tamil 'Junior partner', Telugu 'Junior partner in 2000*

Coding description:

[This conflict is a continuation of the previous conflict between Government of India and NSCN-IM – see above]

.....

ID: 54

Location:

India

SideBName: *National Socialist Council of Nagaland – Khaplang faction*

Startdate2: 1/23/2005

Difference: (1) *Language (Heterogeneous vs. Tangkhul)* (2) *Religion (Heterogeneous vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hindi 'Senior partner', Naga 'Regional Autonomy', Assamese 'Junior partner', Bengali 'Junior partner', Gujarati 'Junior partner', Kannada 'Junior partner', Malayalam 'Junior partner', Marathi 'Junior partner', Muslims 'Junior partner', Oriya 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes 'Junior partner', Tamil 'Junior partner', Telugu 'Junior partner in 2005*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of India; SideB: National Socialist Council of Nagaland – Khaplang faction (NSCN-K).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); SideB: NSCN-K was dominated by Konyak tribe (see above, ID: 54, year 1992).
3. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); SideB: Konyak spoke Konyak language and were predominantly Christian (99% according to WCD).
4. So far, I could not find any reliable information suggesting that the conflict involved intra-ethnic fighting.

.....

ID: 56

Location:

Myanmar

SideBName: *Karenni National Progressive Party*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Amhara 'Dominant' in 1976*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 72

Location:

Nepal

SideBName: *Nepali Congress*

Startdate2: *2/1/1960*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hill Brahmins/Chetri excl. Thakuri 'Dominant' in 1960*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 72

Location:

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Amhara 'Dominant', Tigray 'Discriminated' in 1964*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Ethiopia; SideB: Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF).
2. SideA: Government of Ethiopia was dominated by Amhara (see above, ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: At its inception in 1961 ELF was predominantly Muslim (Woldemikael, 1991: 32). It is known that initially it recruited primarily among Muslim Tigre (International Crisis Group, 2010: 3). As it expanded, ELF started to recruit Christian Tigray as well (*ibid.*). However, this seems not to be the case until 1965 (the conflict started in March, 1964): 'There were hardly any Christians in the E.L.F until 1965. Apart from the fact that few lived in the lowlands where the Front first became established, their participation was inhibited for some time by the Muslim make-up of the E.L.F, and the Arab posturing of its leadership. Most E.F.F. members saw it at the time as a Muslim movement, and its leaders could not resist the flattery of seeing Eritrea portrayed as part of the Arab world. Arabic is not the language of any group living in Eritrea, save the tiny Rashaida nomad tribe, but it is the lingua franca of educated Muslims and those who worked in the Middle East, and it became the official language of the Front. Its leader, Idris Mohammed Adam, held outspokenly hostile views about the Christians, because earlier they had supported union with Ethiopia' (Markakis, 1988: 57).
3. Amhara spoke Amharic and were predominantly Christians (99.5% according to WCD); Muslim Tigre spoke Tigre and were predominantly Muslims (95%).
4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that conflict involved intra-Amhara or intra-Muslim-Tigre fighting.

.....

ID: 80

Location:

.....
ID: 80

Location:

Venezuela

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Hugo Chávez)*

Startdate2: 2/4/1992

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Venezuelans 'Monopoly' in 1992*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 83

Location:

Malaysia

SideBName: *Clandestine Communist Organization*

Startdate2: 1/1/1963

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 4

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Ngbandi 'Senior partner', Mbandja 'Junior partner', Ngbaka 'Junior partner' in 1977 - note that Lunda is not mentioned in EPR*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 86

Location:

Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)

SideBName: *Alliance des Forces démocratiques pour la libération du Congo-Kinshasa
(Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Kinshasa)*

Startdate2: 10/18/1996

Difference: (1) *Language (Ngbandi vs. heterogeneous)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Ngbandi 'Senior partner', Mbandja 'Junior partner', Ngbaka 'Junior partner' in 1996*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 86

Location:

Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)

SideBName: *Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple (National Congress for the Defence of the People)*

Startdate2: *11/25/2006*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Rwanda)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *3*

EPRcodes: *No data for 2006; 2005: Luba Shaba 'Senior partner', Lunda-Yeke 'Senior partner', Ngbandi 'Junior partner', Mbandja 'Junior partner', Ngbaka 'Junior partner', Other Kivu groups 'Junior partner', Tutsi-Banyamulenge 'Junior partner'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: *87*

Location:

Gabon

SideBName: *Military faction (forces loyal to Léon M'Ba)*

Startdate2: *2/18/1964*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Estuary Fang 'Dominant' in 1964*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 90

Location:

Burundi

SideBName: *Military faction (forces loyal to Gervais Nyangoma)*

Startdate2: *10/19/1965*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hutu 'Senior partner', Tutsi 'Senior partner in 1965*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 90

Location:

Burundi

SideBName: *Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu (Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People)*

Startdate2: *11/27/1991*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Tutsi 'Senior partner', Hutu 'Junior partner' in 1991*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 90

Location:

Burundi

SideBName: *Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie (National Council for the Defense of Democracy)*

Startdate2: *10/18/1994*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Tutsi 'Dominant', Hutu 'Powerless' in 1994*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 90

Location:

Burundi

SideBName: *Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu–Forces nationales de libération (Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People–Forces for National Liberation)*

Startdate2: 3/1/2008

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data for 2008; 2005: Tutsi 'Senior partner', Hutu 'Senior partner'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 91

Location:

Chad

SideBName: *Front de libération national du Chad (National Liberation Front of Chad)*

Startdate2: 7/1/1966

Difference: *(1) Language (Sara languages vs. Heterogeneous) (2) Religion (Ethnoreligionists, Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Sara 'Dominant' in 1966*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Chad; SideB: Front de libération national du Chad (Frolinat).
2. SideA: Since the independence in 1960 (until 1978) the government, the bureaucracy and the army was largely dominated by the Sara people, the 'Southerners' (e.g., Martin, 1990: 39-40; Buijtenhuijs, 2001: 151; Collelo, 1990: Chapter 4: Political Background: Southern Dominance, 1960-1978; also Chapter 5: The Armed Forces: Origins and Early Development). SideB: Frolinat was formed on 22 June 1966, as a union of the Union Nationale Tchadienne (UNT), led by Ibrahim Abatcha, with the Union Générale des Fils du Tchad (UGFT), led by Ahmed Moussa (Nolutshungu, 1995: 58). UCDP/PRIO codes 1 July 1966 as the start of the conflict (startprec – '4'); yet, it does not specify any particular event that is considered as the start of the conflict.

Frolinat (at the time of its inception) was composed entirely of Muslim 'Northerners' (e.g., Nolutshungu, 1995: 58). Yet, I could not find any specific information on their linguistic affiliations in 1966. At different times, Frolinat recruits included Ouaddaian people (Maba) (it is known that UGFT recruited mainly among Oiaddaian people), Arabs, Tubus (Daza and Teda) (e.g., Lemarchand, 1986: 37; Joffe, 1997: 35; Tubiana, 2008: 24). Neither of these groups spoke Sara-languages.
3. SideA: Sara spoke various Sara languages (for sub-divisions within Sara see, for example, Lemarchand, 1980) and were predominantly Animists and Christians; 'Northerner's were predominantly Muslim.
4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict (in 1966) involved any systematic intra-Sara or intra-'Northerner' fighting.

.....
ID: 91

Location:

Chad

SideBName: *Forces armées du nord (Armed Forces of the North)*

Startdate2: *2/28/1976*

Difference: *(1) Language (Sara languages vs. Dazaga) (2) Religion (Ethnoreligionists, Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Sara 'Senior partner', Toubou 'Junior partner' in 1976*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Chad; SideB: Forces armées du nord (FAN).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 91, year 1966). Note that since 1975 'Northerner's' representation in the executive increased; yet, the de facto power remained in the hands of the 'Southerners' (Collelo, 1990: Chapter 1: Civil War and Northern Dominance, 1975-82: Malloum's Military Government, 1975-78).

SideB: FAN was a splinter group from Frolinat, which recruited among Daza (a sub-group of Tubu), the eastern Zaghawa, the central Hadjeray and few groups from south-western Chad (Buijtenhuijs, 2001: 151-152). It is known, however, that Tubu people (i.e., Daza) were dominant both within the leadership and foot-soldiers (ibid.).
3. SideA: See above (ID: 91, year 1966); SideB: Daza spoke Dazaga and were predominantly Muslim.
4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict in 1976 involved any intra-Sara or intra-Daza fighting.

.....

ID: 91

Location:

Chad

SideBName: *Gouvernement d'union nationale de transition (Transitional Government of National Unity)*

Startdate2: *1/1/1986*

Difference: *(1) Language (Dazaga vs. Tedaga)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *2*

EPRcodes: *Toubou 'Senior partner', Hadheray 'Junior partner', Zaghawa, Bideyat 'Junior partner, Sara 'Junior partner' in 1986*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Chad; SideB: *Gouvernement d'union nationale de transition (GUNT)*.
2. Between 1982 and 1990, Sudan was under Hissene Habre's rule. The government under Habre included a number of different ethnic groups: 'Most high civilian and military appointments were from his own [Daza] or a closely related ethnic group, but he appointed southerners and other non-Toubou [Tubu] civilians to several executive and administrative positions' (Collelo, 1990: Chapter 4: Political Dynamics: Political Style).

However, key executive positions were in the hands of Daza: 'After just a few months under his rule, Chad became, to the great surprise of its citizens, an exclusively Gorane [Daza] state. To ensure control and keep his grip on the whole country, Habre installed his brethren in all strategic governmental positions: in the security services, the army, and finance. He planned and maneuvered in such a way that no act or decision, however pedestrian, that affected their interests could be taken without their knowledge...Within the Chadian

National Army, Habre created his personal army, the Presidential Security (SP), composed mainly of members of his tribe and those that had been won over to his cause. Elements of the SP not only enjoyed special rights and privileges but were allowed to engage in extortion, at a time when the rest of the army was reduced to beggary and abandoned to its own devices, without salary or other compensation' (United States Institute of Peace, 1992: 59).

SideB: GUNT was also ethnically heterogeneous; yet, its dominant forces (in 1986) were units loyal to Goukouni Oueddei (I could not find reliable sources to confirm this, however), majority of whom were Teda people (Goukouni was Teda himself).

3. SideA: See above (ID: 91, year 1976); SideB: Teda spoke Tedaga and were predominantly Muslim.

4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict involved systematic intra-Daza or intra-Teda fighting.

.....

ID: 91

Location:

Chad

SideBName: *Islamic Legion, Revolutionary Forces of 1 April, Mouvement pour le salut national du Chad (Movement for the National Salvation of Chad)*

Startdate2: *3/3/1989*

Difference: *(1) Language (Dazaga vs. Heterogeneous)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Toubou 'Senior partner', Sara 'Junior partner' in 1989*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Chad; SideB: Islamic Legion, Revolutionary Forces of 1 April, Mouvement pour le salut national du Chad (MOSANAT).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 91, year 1986); SideB: UCDP/PRIO codes 3 March 1989 as the start of the conflict (startprec – '2'); yet, it does not specify any particular event that is considered as the start of the conflict. So far, I could not establish what happened on 3 March 1989 with regards to this particular conflict (there was a coup attempt on 1 April 1989 by the military faction later to be known as Revolutionary Forces of 1 April (see below) and intense fighting in March 1990 between government and an alliance of the three groups) and which of three groups started the conflict against the government first.

Islamic Legion had already started its fight against the government in 1987 (Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2012/12/15). It was composed of Sahelian Arabs and Tuaregs (de Waal, 2004: 720).

The military faction (later to be known as Revolutionary Forces of 1 April or the April 1 group), was led by Idriss Deby (previously chief-of-staff and Habre's military advisor), Mahamat Itno (previously interior minister) and Hassan Djamous (previously chief-of-staff) (Atlas & Licklider, 1999: 44) – all of whom were Zaghawa. The faction carried out a coup attempt on 1 April 1989. Habre's Palace Guards confronted the faction and forced it to flee for safety into Sudan. In Sudan the faction reorganized and was joined by Islamic Legion and mercenaries, mainly Zaghawa and northern Arabs from Darfur (Collins, 2006: 37).

MOSANAT was Hadjeray organization (e.g., Debois, 2011: 423; Collelo, 1990: Chapter 5: Internal Security and Public Order: Internal Security Conditions)

Later (March 1990) the three groups formed Mouvement Patriotique du Salut (MPS) and together toppled Habre's regime in December 1990.

Thus, SideB was composed of Arabs, Tuaregs, Zaghawas and Hadjerays and led by Zaghawas.

3. SideA: See above (ID: 91, year 1986); SideB: Arabs spoke Arabic, Tuaregs Tamashek (a 'macrolanguage') and Zaghawas Zaghawa. Hadjeray is a collective term for 10 linguistically

heterogeneous groups: Dajus, Kingas, Junkun, Dangaleats, Mogoums, Sokoros, Sabas, Barains, Bidios and Yalnas (Olson, 1996: 217) (who spoke Daju, Kenga, Mukulu, Dangaleat, Mogum, Sokoro, Barein, Bidiyo and Arabic respectively). All of these groups were predominantly Muslim.

4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that the conflict involved systematic intra-Daza, intra-Arab, intra-Tuareg, intra-Zaghawa or intra-Hadjeray fighting.

.....
ID: 91

Location:

Chad

SideBName: *Forces armées pour la République fédérale (Armed Forces of the Federal Republic), Mouvement pour la démocratie et le développement (Movement for Democracy and Development)*

Startdate2: *10/30/1997*

Difference: *(1) Language (Zaghawa vs. Dazaga, Kanembu)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *3*

EPRcodes: *Zaghawa, Bideyat 'Senior partner', Toubou 'Powerless', Hadjeray 'Junior partner', Sara 'Junior partner' in 1997*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 91

Location:

Chad

SideBName: *Rassemblement pour la Démocratie et la Liberté (Rally for Democracy and Liberty)*

Startdate2: 12/18/2005

Difference: (1) *Language (Zaghawa vs. Tama, Arabic, Maba)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 3

EPRcodes: *Zaghawa, Bideyat 'Senior partner', Toubou 'Powerless', Hadjeray 'Junior partner', Sara 'Junior partner' in 2005*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 92

Location:

Colombia

SideBName: *Fuerzas armadas revolucionarias colombianas (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia)*

Startdate2: 1/1/1964

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Colombians 'Monopoly' in 1964*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 93

Location:

Dominican Republic

SideBName: *Military faction (constitutionalists)*

Startdate2: *4/24/1965*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Dominicans 'Monopoly', Haitians 'Discriminated' in 1965*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 94

Location:

Indonesia

SideBName: *Organisasi Papua merdeka (Organization for a Free Papua)*

Startdate2: 7/28/1965

Difference: (1) *Language (Javanese vs. Papuan languages)* (2) *Religion (Muslims vs. Christians, Ethnoreligionists)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Javanese 'Dominant', Papua 'Discriminated' in 1965*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 94

Location:

Indonesia

SideBName: *Organisasi Papua merdeka (Organization for a Free Papua)*

Startdate2: 1/1/1976

Difference: (1) *Language (Javanese vs. Papuan languages)* (2) *Religion (Muslims vs. Christians, Ethnoreligionists)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Javanese 'Dominant', Papua 'Discriminated' in 1976*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 94

Location:

Indonesia

SideBName: *Organisasi Papua merdeka (Organization for a Free Papua)*

Startdate2: *1/1/1981*

Difference: *(1) Language (Javanese vs. Papuan languages) (2) Religion (Muslims vs. Christians, Ethnoreligionists)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Javanese 'Dominant', Papua 'Discriminated' in 1981*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 94

Location:

Indonesia

SideBName: *Organisasi Papua merdeka (Organization for a Free Papua)*

Startdate2: *1/1/1984*

Difference: *(1) Language (Javanese vs. Papuan languages) (2) Religion (Muslims vs. Christians, Ethnoreligionists)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Javanese 'Dominant', Papua 'Discriminated' in 1984*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 95

Location:

Peru

SideBName: *Ejército de la liberación nacional (National Liberation Army), Movimiento de la izquierda revolucionaria (Movement of the Revolutionary Left)*

Startdate2: *8/3/1965*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Peruvians 'Monopoly' in 1965*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 95

Location:

Peru

SideBName: *Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path)*

Startdate2: *8/22/1982*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Peruvians 'Monopoly' in 1982*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 95

Location:

Peru

SideBName: *Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path)*

Startdate2: *11/14/2007*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *No data for 2007; 2005: Peruvians 'Monopoly'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 98

Location:

Ghana

SideBName: *National Liberation Council*

Startdate2: *2/24/1966*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Ga-Adangbe 'Senior partner', Asante (Akan) 'Junior partner', Ewe 'Junior partner', Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi) 'Junior partner', Other Akans 'Junior partner' in 1966*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Ghana; SideB: National Liberation Council.
2. SideA: At the time of the conflict, Ghana was under the rule of Kwame Nkrumah and his Convention People's Party (CPP), which was ethnically heterogeneous (e.g., Adekson, 1976: 252). The national army was ethnically heterogeneous as well (ibid.).

SideB: the leadership of the National Liberation Council included three Ewes, one Ashanti, one Ga and one Fante (ibid. 267) – all of whom were represented in the government and the army (ibid.). It seems, thus, that the conflict was of non-ethnic nature. Indeed, as Adekson suggests, 'the officers and men who participated [in the coup] were broadly representative of Ghana's ethnic groups, so that tribalism cannot reasonably be considered a factor (ibid.: 268).
3. Neither side, thus, represented any particular ethnic group.

.....
ID: 98

Location:

Ghana

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Jerry John Rawlings)*

Startdate2: *12/31/1981*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Asante (Akan) 'Senior partner', Ewe 'Junior partner', Ga-Adangbe 'Junior partner', Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi) 'Junior partner', Other Akans 'Junior partner' in 1981*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 98

Location:

Ghana

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Ekow Dennis and Edward Adjei-Ampofo)*

Startdate2: *6/19/1983*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Ewe 'Senior partner', Asante (Akan) 'Junior partner', Ga-Adangbe 'Junior partner', Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi) 'Junior partner', Other Akans 'Junior partner' in 1983*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 99

Location:

India

SideBName: *Mizo National Front*

Startdate2: *9/1/1966*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Mizo) (2) Religion (Heterogeneous vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hindi (non-SC/ST) 'Senior partner', Mizo 'Powerless', Assamese (non-SC/ST) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs (non-SC/ST) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST) 'Junior partner' in 1966*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of India; SideB: Mizo National Front (MNF)
2. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); SideB: MNF was composed of Mizo people.
3. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); SideB: Mizo spoke Mizo language and were entirely Christian (100% according to WCD).
4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that the conflict involved intra-Mizo fighting. It is known that Indian government typically relied on 'alien' troops to deal with ethnic rebellions (see above, ID: 54, year 1956).

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ID: 100

Location:

Nigeria

SideBName: *Boko Haram*

Startdate2: *7/26/2009*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *4*

EPRcodes: *No data for 2009; 2005: Yoruba 'Senior partner', Hausa-Fulani and Muslim Middle Belt 'Junior partner', Igbo 'Junior partner'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 100

Location:

Nigeria

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Patrick Nzeogwu)*

Startdate2: *1/15/1966*

Difference: *(1) Language (Hausa, Fulani languages vs. Igboid languages (2) Religion (Muslims vs. Christians)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Hausa-Fulani and Muslim Middle Belt 'Dominant' in 1966*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Nigeria; SideB: Military faction (forces of Patrick Nzeogwu).
2. SideA: When the conflict (military coup) started, the government was in the hands of the Nigerian National Alliance (NNA). In the 1964-1965 federal parliamentary elections, the NNA received 198 seats (out of 312) and subsequently formed the government (Metz, 1992b: Chapter 1: Independent Nigeria: Politics in the Crisis Years: The 1964-65 Elections). NNA was an alliance formed from the Northern People's Congress (NPC), Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP) and several other parties representing ethnic minorities in the Midwestern and Eastern regions (Midwest Democratic Front, Dynamic Party, Niger Delta Congress, Lagos State United Front and Republican). The NPC, the largest party within the NNA received most of the seats (162) (ibid.) and thus dominated the subsequently formed ministerial cabinet. The Prime Minister, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, was member of the NPC as well. The NPC was dominated by Northerners (mainly Hausa and Fulani) (ibid.: Chapter 1: Emergence of Nigerian Nationalism) (Balewa was half Geri half Fulani). As a result Northerners held 13 seats (out of 17) in the cabinet (Mackintosh, 1965: 24). Note, however, that other ethnic groups (Yorube, Igbo and others) were not entirely excluded from the executive (see below).

SideB: The military faction was mainly composed of Igbos (e.g., Metz, 1992b: Chapter 1: Independent Nigeria: Politics in the Crisis Years: The 1964-65 Elections; Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2013/01/10) (note, however, that one of the leaders of the coup, Major Adewale Ademoyega, was Yoruba).

3. SideA: Hausa spoke Hausa and were entirely Muslim. Fulani spoke Fulfulde (Nigerian) (member of Fulah macrolanguage) and were entirely Muslims as well. Igbos spoke Igbo languages and were predominantly Christians.

4. During the coup the Prime Minister, Premier of the North Region and the leader of the NPC, Ahmadu Bello (Hausa), Premier of the West Region, Samuel Ladoke Akintola (Yoruba), as well as senior officers of the northern origins were assassinated (Metz, 1992b: Chapter 1: Independent Nigeria: Politics in the Crisis Years: The 1964-65 Elections). While Igbos were not entirely excluded from the executive (there were at least two Igbos in the cabinet: Jaja Anucha Wachuku (Minister of Aviation) and Raymond Njoku (Minister of Communications), not a single political leader of Igbo origin was killed during the coup (Oynade, 1998: 15; though, according to Metz (1992b: Chapter 4: Military Intervention and Military Rule: The Coups, Civil War, and Gowon's Government) one Igbo officer was killed). The president (whose role was largely ceremonial), Nnamdi Azikiwe – an Igbo – was overseas (unknown whether coincidentally or not).

.....
ID: 101

Location:

South Africa

SideBName: *South West Africa People's Organization*

Startdate2: *1/1/1966*

Difference: *(1) Language (Afrikaans vs. Heterogeneous) (3) Race (Whites vs. Blacks)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Afrikaners 'Monopoly' in 1966*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 102

Location:

Syria

SideBName: *Military faction (forces loyal to Nureddin Atassi and Youssef Zeayen)*

Startdate2: *2/23/1966*

Difference: *(2) Religion (Sunnis vs. Shias (Alawis))*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Alawi 'Senior partner', Christians 'Junior partner', Druze 'Junior partner', Sunni Arabs 'Junior partner', Sunni Kurds 'Junior partner' in 1966*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 102

Location:

Syria

SideBName: *Muslim Brotherhood*

Startdate2: *6/16/1979*

Difference: *(2) Religion (Shias (Alawis) vs. Sunnis)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Alawi 'Dominant' in 1979*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 103

Location:

Cambodia

SideBName: *Khmer Rouge (Red Khmers)*

Startdate2: *5/1/1967*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Khmer 'Senior partner', Cham and Malays 'Junior partner', Chinese 'Junior partner' in 1967*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 103

Location:

Cambodia

SideBName: *Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation*

Startdate2: *12/30/1978*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Khmer 'Senior partner, Khmer Loei (incl. Kui) 'Junior partner' in 1978*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 107

Location:

Nigeria

SideBName: *Republic of Biafra*

Startdate2: *7/6/1967*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Igboid languages)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hausa-Fulani and Muslim Middle Belt 'Senior partner', Igbo 'Discriminated', Yoruba 'Junior partner' in 1967*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 111

Location:

Guinea

SideBName: *Rassemblement des Forces démocratiques de Guinée (Rally of Democratic Forces of Guinea)*

Startdate2: *9/17/2000*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 2

EPRcodes: *Susu 'Dominant' in 2000*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 112

Location:

Philippines

SideBName: *Mindanao Independence Movement*

Startdate2: *8/20/1970*

Difference: *(2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Christian lowlanders 'Monopoly' in 1970*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 112

Location:

Philippines

SideBName: *Abu Sayyaf Group, Moro National Liberation Front*

Startdate2: *2/9/1993*

Difference: *(2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Christian lowlanders 'Dominant', Moro 'Regional autonomy' in 1993*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 113

Location:

Sudan

SideBName: *Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army*

Startdate2: *5/17/1983*

Difference: *(1) Language (Arabic vs. Dinka) (2) Religion (Muslims vs. Christians, Ethnoreligionists)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Shaygiyya, Ja'aliyyin and Danagla (Arab) 'Dominant' in 1983*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Sudan; SideB: Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/a).

2. SideA: Between 1969 and 1985 Sudanese government was in the hands of Gaafar Nimeiry's regime, which was dominated by Muslim 'Northerners' (see above, ID: 85, year 1963).

SideB: SPLM/A was 'Southerner' organization. Its leadership and recruits were mainly Dinka (Metz, 1992a: Chapter 4: Political Groups: Sudanese People's Liberation Movement; and Chapter 5: The Sudanese People's Liberation Army).

3. SideA: See above (ID: 85, year 1963); SideB: Dinka spoke Dinka (a 'macrolanguage') and were predominantly Christians and Animists.

4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that the conflict (in 1983) involved any intra-Northerner or intra-Dinka fighting.

.....
ID: 113

Location:

Sudan

SideBName: *Sudanese Communist Party*

Startdate2: *7/22/1971*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Shaygiyya, Ja'aliyyin and Danagla (Arab) 'Dominant' in 1971*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 113

Location:

Sudan

SideBName: *Islamic Charter Front*

Startdate2: *7/2/1976*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Shaygiyya, Ja'aliyyin and Danagla (Arab) 'Dominant' in 1976*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 114

Location:

Madagascar

SideBName: *Mouvement National pour l'Indépendance de Madagascar (National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar)*

Startdate2: 01/01/1971

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 2

EPRcodes: *Cotiers 'Dominant' in 1971*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 115

Location:

Morocco

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Mohamed Madbouh)*

Startdate2: *10/07/1971*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *2*

EPRcodes: *Error in the data; only Berbers and 'Powerless' in 1971*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: *116*

Location:

Pakistan

SideBName: *Mukti Bahini (Liberation Force)*

Startdate2: *26/03/1971*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Bengali)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Punjabi 'Senior partner', Bengali 'Discriminated', Pashtuns 'Junior partner', Sidhi 'Junior partner', Ahmadis 'Junior partner' in 1971*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Pakistan; SideB: Mukti Bahini.

2. SideA: Since independence in 1947 the government (as well as the civil service and the army) has largely been dominated by Punjabis (e.g., Alavi, 1989: 1527; Blood, 1995: Chapter 2: Social Structure: Punjabis; Talbot, 2004: 53-54), the largest Pakistan's ethnic group (after 1971). However, other major Pakistan's ethnic groups – Bengalis (until 1971), Pakhtuns, Sindhis, Muhajirs and Baloch – have always been represented (to a lesser or greater degree) in the executive and/or bureaucracy and/or the army. It is known, for example, that at least until mid-1970, Punjabis shared executive power with Muhajirs – they were represented in the highest governmental offices and the bureaucracy (e.g., Haq, 1995: 991; Alavi, 1989: 1527). It is also known, for example, that Pakhtuns were well represented among the military officers and foot-soldiers (e.g., Haq, 1995: 991; Ziring, 1974: Footnote 8). Further, East Pakistanis, most of whom were Bengali, composed 36 % of the members of the elite Civil Service in 1968 (Blair, 1971: 2557). The degree to which these ethnic groups were represented in the executive, civil service and the army varied at different periods and their de facto power remains unclear, however.

When the conflict started (March 1971), Pakistan was under military regime led by Yahya Khan (the president and the Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army). Yahya and other members of the military junta effectively controlled the government (e.g., Blood, 1995: Chapter 1: Yahya Khan and Bangladesh). According to Ziring, Yahya's regime cannot be defined as a personal military dictatorship, because other members of the junta were involved in the actual decision making process: '...Yahya was neither an Ayub Khan [previous president] nor a potential dictator. In a word, he was absolutely dependent on his brother officers, who remained outside the public spotlight but very much involved in the decision making process.' (1974: 406-407).

The prominent members of the ruling junta included: General Abdu Hamid Khan, the Army Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief Martial Law administrator; Lieutenant General S. M. G. Peerzada, staff officer and virtual military Prime Minister; Lieutenant General Gul Hassan Khan, Chief of the General Staff; Major General Ghulam Omar, Secretary of the Pakistan National Security Council; Major General Mohammad Akbar Khan, the head of military

intelligence; Abubaker Osman Mitha, the Quartermaster General, head of special Pakistani commando force (Special Service Group) (Ziring, 1974: 411).

Though often considered Pakhtun, Yahya Khan was member of Qizilbash (Amin, 2000: Footnote 11), a Persian speaking Shia sect. Abdu Hamid Khan was Punjabi (Ziring, 1974: 411). S. M. G. Peerzada's ethnicity is unknown (so far, I could only establish that he was born in Bombay) (ibid.). Gul Hassan Khan was Pakhtun (Shah, 1997: 176). Ghulam Omar was Punjabi (Amin, 2000: Footnote 11). Mohammad Akbar Khan was Punjabi as well (Ziring, 1974: 411). Abubaker Osman Mitha was Memoni.

SideB: Mukti Bahini represented (and were composed of) Bengalis (e.g., Blood, 1995: Chapter 1: Yahya Khan and Bangladesh). Its nucleus was formed from the (defected) East Pakistan Rifles, provincial police, and Bengali members of the Pakistan Army stationed in the East Pakistan (Ziring, 1974: 418; LaPorte, 1972: 102).

3. SideA: Thus, at the time of the conflict, SideA was linguistically (Panjabi (Western), Pashto languages, Urdu, Persian, Memoni and others) and religiously (Sunni Islam and Shia Islam) heterogeneous (though, Punjabis were numerically dominant).

SideB: East Wing (i.e., Bangladesh) Bengalis spoke Bengali and were predominantly Sunni Muslims.

4. The government forces employed in the conflict against Mukti Bahini were dominated by Punjabis (in general, according to Amin (2000), by 1966 the foot-soldiers of the Army were predominantly Punjabi), but also included Pakhtuns, Balochis, and Sindhs (e.g., Bose, 2005: 4469).

The highest command of the operation was mainly Punjabi as well. For example, Major General Rao Farman Ali, one of the top planners of the Operation Searchlight (the military operation that started the conflict on 26 March 1971) and commander of the Pakistani forces in Dhaka during the operation, was Punjabi. Khadim Hussain Raja, another top planner of the Operation Searchlight and commander of the 14th Division of the Army (the main army unit employed during the first phase of the operation) was born in Jhelum District (Punjab province), and thus, was most likely Punjabi as well. General Tikka Khan, the

commander of (all) Pakistani forces in the East Wing during the operation was Punjabi as well (Amin, 2000: Footnote 11).

While Bengalis were excluded from the central government (see above), they were represented (though very underrepresented) in the army, both among officers and foot-soldiers. It is known, however, that when the fighting broke out, there was a widespread mutiny among the Bengali officers and soldiers (e.g., Bose, 2005: 4465). Indeed, as mentioned above, the nucleus of Mukti Bahini was formed from the Bengali mutineers from the Pakistan Army (Ziring, 1974: 418; LaPorte, 1972: 102). Yet, Bose notes that 'While many Bengali army officers and police personnel eventually mutinied and joined the battle for liberation of Bangladesh, some Bengali officers and men remained loyal to a united Pakistan, fighting to the end for that cause and becoming POWs in India' (Bose, 2011: 398). As of now, however, I could not establish the proportion of Bengalis fighting on the side of the government against Mukti Bahini.

As the conflict evolved the government also formed paramilitary forces from the local East Wing (i.e., Bangladesh) population, the so called 'Razakars' (Razakars formed two groups, the 'Al Badr' and the 'Al-Shams'). Bose claims that Razakars included local Bengalis (Bose, 2005: 4476 and Footnote 35). Macdermot states that in 'areas where there were Biharis [Urdu speaking Muslims from Bihar, India], the Razakars were recruited largely from the Biharis, but in many areas they were recruited from Bengalis who were loyal to the West Pakistan' (1973: 478). So far, however, I could not establish the scale of their involvement in the conflict. Note also that Razakars were formed only in the later stages of the conflict (April-May). There is also an indication that part of the local Bengalis collaborated with the government (e.g., Bose, 2005: 4467-4468; 2011: 398); once again, however, I could not find any precise information on the scale of such collaboration.

.....

ID: 117

Location:

Sri Lanka

SideBName: *Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (People's Liberation Front)*

Startdate2: *30/04/1971*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Sinhalese 'Dominant' in 1971*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Sri Lanka; SideB: Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP)
2. SideA: Government of Sri Lanka was dominated by Sinhalese (Stokke, 1998); SideB: JVP was Sinhalese organization as well (ibid.: 101).
3. Thus, neither side represented any particular ethnic group.

.....

ID: *117*

Location:

Sri Lanka

SideBName: *Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (People's Liberation Front)*

Startdate2: *13/02/1989*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Sinhalese 'Senior partner', Indian Tamils 'Junior partner', Moor (Muslims) 'Junior partner' in 1989*

Coding description:

[This conflict is a continuation of the previous conflict between Government of Sri Lanka and JVP – see above]

.....
ID: 118

Location:

Uganda

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Idi Amin)*

Startdate2: 29/01/1971

Difference: (1) *Language (Acholi, Lango vs. heterogeneous)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Langi/Acholi 'Senior partner', Far North-West Nile (Kakwa-Nubian, Madi, Lugbara, Alur) 'Junior partner' in 1971*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Uganda; SideB: Military faction (forces of Idi Amin).
2. SideA: At the time of the conflict, executive power was in the hands of Milton Obote. After the coup against his own government in 1966, Obote increasingly relied on security forces (Byrnes, 1992: Chapter 1: Independence: The Early Years). To strengthen his positions among the military, Obote began to recruit (and promote among officers) members of Acholi and Langi (Obote was Langi himself) (ibid.; also Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2012/12/20). It is known that Special Force Units of paramilitary police were also primarily recruited from Obote's own region and ethnic group (ibid.).

SideB: Idi Amin, under Obote, was army commander. To strengthen his positions, Amin recruited among ethnic groups from the West Nile District (Lugbara, Madi, Kakwa (Amin was Kakwa) and people of Sudanese descent – 'Nubians'), Amin's Home region (ibid.: Chapter 5: National Security Since Independence: The First Obote Regime: The Growth of the Military).

3. SideA: Acholi spoke Acholi and were predominantly Christians. Langi spoke Lango and were predominantly Christians. Lugbara spoke Lugbara and were predominantly Christians. Madi spoke Ma'di (potentially also Ma'di Southern) and were predominantly Christian. Kakwa spoke Kakwa and were mainly Christians (49%) and Muslims (44%). Nubians spoke various Nubian languages and were entirely Muslims.

4. The conflict involved confrontation between two factions: forces loyal to Obote and forces loyal to Amin (e.g., Glentworth and Hancock, 1973: 250). While I cannot confirm with certainty their exact composition, the two factions, most likely, were composed of Acholi and Langi on the one hand and Lugbara, Madi, Kakwa and Nubian on the other hand (e.g., Kannyo, 1987: 393).

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ID: 118

Location:

Uganda

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Charles Arube)*

Startdate2: 23/03/1974

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Kakwa-Nubian 'Dominant' in 1974*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 118

Location:

Uganda

SideBName: *Front for National Salvation, Uganda National Liberation Front, Former Uganda National Army*

Startdate2: 22/01/1979

Difference: (1) *Language (Kakwa, Nubian languages vs. Heterogeneous)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Kakwa-Nubian 'Dominant' in 1979*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 118

Location:

Uganda

SideBName: *Lord's Resistance Army*

Startdate2: 21/02/1994

Difference: (1) *Language (Heterogeneous vs. Acholi)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Outh-Westerners (Ankole, Banyoro, Toro) 'Senior partner', Langi/Acholi 'Discriminated', Baganda 'Junior partner', Basoga 'Junior partner' in 1994*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 119

Location:

United Kingdom

SideBName: *Provisional Irish Republican Army*

Startdate2: *01/08/1971*

Difference: *(2) Religion (Protestants vs. Roman Catholics)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *English 'Senior partner', Catholics in N. Ireland 'Discriminated', Scots 'Junior partner', Welsh 'Junior partner' in 1971*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 119

Location:

United Kingdom

SideBName: *Real Irish Republican Army*

Startdate2: *15/08/1998*

Difference: *(2) Religion (Protestants vs. Roman Catholics)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *English 'Senior partner', Catholics in N. Ireland 'Regional autonomy', Scots 'Junior partner', Welsh 'Junior partner' in 1998*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: *120*

Location:

El Salvador

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Benjamin Mejia)*

Startdate2: *25/03/1972*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 120

Location:

El Salvador

SideBName: *Ejército revolucionario del pueblo (People's Revolutionary Army), Fuerzas populares de liberación farabundo Marti (Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces)*

Startdate2: 14/09/1979

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 121

Location:

Oman

SideBName: *al-Jabha al-Sha'abiya li-Tahrir al-Khalij al-'Arabi al-Muhtall (Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arab Gulf)*

Startdate2: 01/01/1969

Difference: (1) Language (Arabic vs. Shehri)

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 3

EPRcodes: No data

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 122

Location:

Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)

SideBName: *Zimbabwe African People's Union*

Startdate2: 05/09/1967

Difference: (1) Language (English vs. Ndebele, Shona) (3) Race (White vs. Black)

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Europeans 'Monopoly', Africans 'Discriminated' in 1967*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 122

Location:

Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)

SideBName: *Zimbabwe African National Union, Zimbabwe African People's Union*

Startdate2: *04/04/1973*

Difference: *(1) Language (English vs. Ndebele, Shona) (3) Race (White vs. Black)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Europeans 'Monopoly', Africans 'Discriminated' in 1973*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: *123*

Location:

Uruguay

SideBName: *Movimiento de liberación nacional/Tupamaros (Movement of National Liberation/Tupamaros)*

Startdate2: *01/04/1972*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 125

Location:

Chile

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Augusto Pinochet, Toribio Merino and Leigh Guzman)*

Startdate2: 11/09/1973

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Chileans 'Monopoly' in 1973*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 126

Location:

Bangladesh

SideBName: *Jana Samhati Samiti/Shanti Bahini (People's Solidarity Association/Peace Force)*

Startdate2: 01/02/1975

Difference: *(1) Language (Bengali vs. Chakma) (2) Religion (Muslims vs. Buddhists)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Muslims 'Dominant', Tribal-Buddhists 'Discriminated' in 1975*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Bangladesh; SideB: Jana Samhati Samiti/Shanti Bahini (JSS/SB)

2. SideA: Government of Bangladesh was dominated by Bengali (e.g., Ahsan & Chakma, 1989: 960).

SideB: JSS/SB represented (and was composed of) Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT, a district in the southeast of Bangladesh) tribesmen. CHT are inhabited by the following peoples (listed according to their size): Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Tanchangya, Khami, Mrung, Bawm, Kheyang, Pankho, Chak and Lushai (Mohsin, 2003: 18). Some authors list few more groups, see, for example, Zaman (1982: 75). Chakmas, Marmas and Tripuras compose over 95% of the CHT tribes (65%, 24% and 7% respectively) (Zaman, 1982: 75). It is known that Shanti Bahini, the military wing of Jana Samhati Samiti, was dominated by Chakmas (ibid.: 78; Haque, 1981: 190).

3. SideA: Bengali spoke Bengali and were predominantly Muslim; SideB: Each CHT tribes spoke their own language/dialect, some of which were related to Bengali (e.g., Islam, 1981: 1215). Chakma, the largest group, which, as mentioned above, dominated JSS/SB, spoke Chakma – which is considered an 'individual language' in Ethnologue. CHT tribes were religiously heterogeneous (Buddhists, Hinduists, Christians and Animists). Yet, none of the eleven tribes listed by Mohsin (2003: 18) followed Islam. Chakma, the largest group, were predominantly Buddhists (90% according to WCD).

4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict involved intra-Bengali or intra-Chakma fighting.

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ID: 129

Location:

Pakistan

SideBName: *Baluchi insurgents*

Startdate2: *01/01/1974*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Baluchi)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Punjabi 'Senior partner', Baluchis 'Powerless', Pashtuns 'Junior partner', Sindhi 'Junior partner' in 1974*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: *129*

Location:

Pakistan

SideBName: *Baluchistan Liberation Army*

Startdate2: *01/08/2004*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: *4*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Punjabi 'Senior partner', Baluchis 'Powerless', Pashtuns 'Junior partner', Sindhi 'Junior partner' in 2004*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 130

Location:

Eritrea

SideBName: *Harakat al Jihad al Islami - Abu Suhail faction (Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement – Abu Suhail faction)*

Startdate2: 01/04/1997

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Christians 'Senior partner', Muslims 'Junior partner' in 1997*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 130

Location:

Eritrea

SideBName: *Harakat al Jihad al Islami - Abu Suhail faction (Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement – Abu Suhail faction)*

Startdate2: 17/07/2003

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Christians 'Senior partner', Muslims 'Junior partner' in 2003*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 131

Location:

Angola

SideBName: *Frente nacional da libertação de Angola (National front for the Liberation of Angola), União nacional para a independência total de Angola (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola)*

Startdate2: 11/11/1975

Difference: *(1) Language (Kimbundu, Portuguese vs. Umbundu)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Mbundu-Mestico 'Monopoly', Ovimbundu-Ovambo 'Discriminated', Bakongo 'Powerless' in 1975*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Angola; SideB: Frente nacional da libertação de Angola (FNLA), União nacional para a independência total de Angola (UNITA).

2. SideA: Since the independence in November 1975, Government of Angola has been dominated by the Movimento popular de libertação de Angola (MPLA). The MPLA draw most of its support from Mbundu people (e.g., Collelo, 1991: Chapter 1: Rise of African Nationalism; also Malaquias, 2000). Its leadership, however, was mixed: Mbundu and Mestico (people of European (Portuguese) and African (Angolan) descent) (Radu, 1990: 127, 133; also Collelo, 1991: Chapter 2: Ethnic Groups and Languages: Mesticos). The leader of MPLA (and later the president of Angola), Agostinho Neto, was Mbundu. The President 'had wide-ranging powers as the leading figure in politics and the military' (Collelo, 1991: Chapter 4: Structure of Government: Executive Branch). The Political Bureau, one of the most influential decision-making bodies within MPLA (and thus the government), was mixed: Mbundu and Mestico (Collelo, 1991: Chapter 1: Independence and the Rise of the MPLA Government: The Final Days of the Neto Regime).

SideB: FNLA was predominantly Bakongo and UNITA was predominantly Ovimbundu (e.g., Collelo, 1991: Chapter 1: Rise of African Nationalism; also Malaquias, 2000). The latter also included Chokwes, Owambos and Cabindan Bakongos (Radu, 1990: 127), but the leader, Jonas Savimbi, was Ovimbundu and he had the de facto control of the UNITA: 'Most of what is known about the ideology, strategy, and goals of UNITA originates with the statements or writings of Jonas Savimbi, rather than institutional sources, although it is often difficult to distinguish the two. In part this is the result of Savimbi's ability to articulate ideas and concepts better than his colleagues; in part it is the natural result of UNITA's being a highly personalistic organization, with Savimbi as the founding father, the ideologue, strategist, and commander in chief. Unlike mujahedeen, contras, and Eritreans/Tigreans, UNITA has a well-established leader of undisputed authority. While the Khmer Rouge has a strong and united collective leadership, with Pol Pot as primus inter pares, UNITA's is more clearly personalistic. Savimbi is the unchallenged leader and exercises strict control over all his forces. Such a style of leadership has important consequences for the nature, effectiveness, and survivability of UNITA' (Radu, 1990: 141).

Note that Savimbi circle included several non-Ovimbundus: 'UNITA's second-ranking political leader, its secretary general and Savimbi's right-hand, for example, is an aristocratic Cabindan [Bakongo], Miguel N'Zau Puna; the party's watchdog, Secretary of the Control Commission Ernesto Mulatto, is a Bembe from the north; the southern front commander, Vakulakuta Kashaka, is a Kwanyama [Owambo]...and the northern front leader and secretary for military mobilization is a Mbundu, Colonel Antonio Dembo' (ibid.: 141).

3. Mbundu spoke Kimbundu, Mestizos Portuguese, Bakongo Kikongo and Ovimbundu Umbundu. All groups were predominantly Christian.

4. It is important to note that MPLA government was supported by external powers, most notably by the Soviet Union and Cuba. Cuban troops started arriving in Angola already in the first half of 1975. By the end of the year Cuba had stationed some 25 000 troops in Angola (Foss, 2010: 14). By 1983 their numbers exceeded 50 000 (ibid.). MPLA forces, Forças Armadas Populares de Libertação de Angola (FAPLA), were also supported by Soviet, East German and Warsaw Pact military personnel (which included Romanians, Poles, Czechs, and Hungarians), as well as by European mercenaries (mainly Portuguese, Belgian and French), South Africans, Namibians and North Koreans (Radu, 1990: 136-137). Note, however, that external forces' (in particular Soviet and Cuban) limited their direct participation in the military operations (ibid.: 137-139). UNITA-FNLA alliance was supported by South African and Congolese troops (Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2012/12/8; also Radu, 1990: 129).

.....
ID: 131

Location:

Angola

SideBName: *União nacional para a independência total de Angola (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola)*

Startdate2: 02/05/1998

Difference: (1) Language (Kimbundu, Portuguese vs. Umbundu)

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: Mbundu-Mestico 'Monopoly', Ovimbundu-Ovambo 'Discriminated' in 1998

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Angola; SideB: União nacional para a independência total de Angola (UNITA).

2. SideA: Government of Angola was dominated by MPLA (see above, ID: 131, year 1975); in 1979, Neto was succeeded by José Eduardo dos Santos, a Mbundu (Collelo, 1991: Chapter 1: The Dos Santos Regime). Santos assumed the office of the President of Angola, President of the MPLA, and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He keeps these offices to date.

It is known that Santos regime attempted to balance ethnic representation in the executive (ibid.) (already in late 1970s, Neto has appointed five Bakongo members into Political Bureau (Collelo, 1991: Chapter 1: Independence and the Rise of the MPLA government: The Final Days of the Neto Regime). Nevertheless, the party and the government remained largely Mbundu and Mestico (note that, in mid-1980s, many high-ranked mesticos were removed from the party and the government (Collelo, 1991: Chapter 1: The Dos Santos Regime: Second Party Congress). It is known that no Ovimbundu – the largest ethnic group (and the one whose members dominated UNITA) – was a member of the Political Bureau by 1991 (ibid.).

SideB: See above (ID: 131, year 1975).

3. See above (ID: 131, year 1975).

4. So far, I could not confirm whether the conflict involved any systematic intra-Ovimbundu, intra-mestico or intra-Mbundu fighting. For the composition of the military forces, see above (ID: 131, year 1975).

.....

ID: 133

Location:

Ethiopia

SideBName: *Ogaden Liberation Front*

Startdate2: *11/01/1964*

Difference: *(1) Language (Amharic vs. Somali) (2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Amhara 'Dominant', Somali (Ogaden) 'Discriminated' in 1964*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 133

Location:

Ethiopia

SideBName: *Western Somali Liberation Front*

Startdate2: *01/10/1976*

Difference: *(1) Language (Amharic vs. Somali) (2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 4

EPRcodes: *Amhara 'Dominant', Somali (Ogaden) 'Discriminated' in 1976*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 133

Location:

Ethiopia

SideBName: *al-Itahad al-Islami (Islamic Unity)*

Startdate2: *13/10/1993*

Difference: *(1) Language (Tigrigna, Amharic vs. Somali) (2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Tigry 'Senior partner', Amhara 'Junior partner', Oroma 'Junior partner', Somali (Ogaden) 'Discriminated' in 1993*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Ethiopia; SideB: al-Itahad al-Islami (Islamic Unity).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); Islamic Unity was Somali organization (Joireman & Szanya, 2000: 213-215). Note that there was some limited Somali representation in the government and the legislature (see ID: 70, year 1960).
3. SideA: While the government included a large number of ethnic groups (see ID: 70, year 1960), it was largely dominated by Tigray and (to a lower extent) Amhara who spoke Tigrigna and Amharic (respectively) and were predominantly Christians (88.5 and 99.5% respectively). SideB: Somali spoke Somali and were entirely Muslims.

4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that the conflict involved intra-Tigray, intra-Amhara or intra-Somali fighting.

.....
ID: 133

Location:

Ethiopia

SideBName: *Ogaden National Liberation Front*

Startdate2: *26/02/1994*

Difference: *(1) Language (Tigrigna, Amharic vs. Somali) (2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Tigry 'Senior partner', Amhara 'Junior partner', Oroma 'Junior partner', Somali (Ogaden) 'Discriminated' in 1994*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Ethiopia; SideB: Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF)
2. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: ONLF was composed of Somali. Note that there was some limited Somali representation in the government and the legislature (see ID: 70, year 1960)
3. SideA: See above (ID: 70), year 1960); SideB: See above (ID: 133, year 1993)
4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict involved any intra-Tigray, intra-Amhara or intra-Somali fighting.

.....
ID: 134

Location:

Indonesia

SideBName: *Frente revolucionária de Timor Leste independente (Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor)*

Startdate2: 07/12/1975

Difference: (1) *Language (Javanese vs. Heterogeneous)* (2) *Religion (Muslims vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Javanese 'Dominant', East Timorese 'Powerless' in 1975*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 134

Location:

Indonesia

SideBName: *Frente revolucionária de Timor Leste independente (Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor)*

Startdate2: 15/12/1992

Difference: (1) *Language (Javanese vs. Heterogeneous)* (2) *Religion (Muslims vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 3

EPRcodes: *Javanese 'Dominant', East Timorese 'Powerless' in 1992*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 134

Location:

Indonesia

SideBName: *Frente revolucionária de Timor Leste independente (Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor)*

Startdate2: *31/05/1997*

Difference: *(1) Language (Javanese vs. Heterogeneous) (2) Religion (Muslims vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 3

EPRcodes: *Javanese 'Dominant', East Timorese 'Powerless' in 1997*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 135

Location:

Morocco

SideBName: *Frente popular de liberación de Saguia el Hamra y Rio de Oro (Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro)*

Startdate2: 04/11/1975

Difference: (1) *Language (Arabic vs. Hassaniyya)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Error in the data; data only for Berbers 'Powerless' in 1975*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 136

Location:

Mozambique

SideBName: *Resistência nacional moçambicana (Mozambican National Resistance)*

Startdate2: 01/01/1977

Difference: (1) *Language (Heterogeneous vs. Nda)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 3

EPRcodes: *Tsonga-Chopi 'Senior partner', Makonde-Yao 'Junior partner' in 1977*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 137

Location:

Afghanistan

SideBName: *Hizb-i Demokratik-i Khalq-i Afghanistan (People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan)*

Startdate2: 27/04/1978

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Pashtuns 'Dominant' in 1978*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 137

Location:

Afghanistan

SideBName: *Taleban*

Startdate2: 04/06/2003

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Pashtuns 'Senior partner', Tajiks 'Senior partner', Hazaras 'Junior partner', Uzbeks 'Junior partner' in 2003*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 139

Location:

India

SideBName: *Tripura National Volunteers*

Startdate2: *01/01/1979*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Kok Borok) (2) Religion (Heterogeneous vs. Ethnoreligionists)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hindi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Senior partner', Indigenous Tripuri 'Powerless', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner' in 1979*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of India; SideB: Tripura National Volunteers (TNV).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); SideB: TNV was composed of indigenous Tripura tribes (Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2012/12/1).
3. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); SideB: Tripura tribes spoke various dialects of Kok Borok, which is considered as an individual language in Ethnologue. According to WCD, Tripura people were predominantly 'Hinduized animists'.
4. So far, I could not find any information confirming that the conflict involved intra-Tripuri fighting. It is known, however, that Indian government typically relied on 'alien' troops to deal with ethnic rebellions (see above, ID: 54, 1956).

.....

ID: 139

Location:

India

SideBName: *All Tripura Tiger Force*

Startdate2: *12/10/1992*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Kok Borok) (2) Religion (Heterogeneous vs. Hindus)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hindi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Senior partner', Indigenous Tripuri 'Regional autonomy', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs (non-SC/ST/OBCs)*

'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner' in 1992

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 139

Location:

India

SideBName: *National Liberation Front of Tripura*

Startdate2: *01/10/1995*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Kok Borok) (2) Religion (Heterogeneous vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hindi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Senior partner', Indigenous Tripuri 'Regional autonomy', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner' in 1995*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 140

Location:

Nicaragua

SideBName: *Frente Sandinista de liberación nacional (Sandinista National Liberation Front)*

Startdate2: 10/10/1977

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Nicaraguans (Mestizo) 'Monopoly' in 1977*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 140

Location:

Nicaragua

SideBName: *Contras/Fuerzas democráticas nicaraguenses (Contras/Nicaraguan Democratic Forces)*

Startdate2: 17/04/1982

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Nicaraguans (Mestizo), Miskitos 'Powerless' in 1982*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 141

Location:

Somalia

SideBName: *Somali Salvation Democratic Front*

Startdate2: 01/01/1982

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Somalia; SideB: Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF).
2. SideA: Between 1969 and 1991 Somalia was under the military dictatorship led by Siad Barre. It is known that Barre's regime (in particular in the 1980s) was dominated by members of Mareehaan sub-clan (e.g., Metz, 1993: Chapter 5: Internal Security Concerns; Ododa, 1985: 287; Uppsala Conflict Data Program 2012/12/19/). Mareehaans dominated both the executive and the army (e.g., Metz, 1993: Chapter 5: National Security). It is known that the Red Berets (Duub Cas), Barre's elite unit, was recruited mainly among Mareehaan (ibid.: Chapter 1: Somalia's Difficult Decade, 1980-90: Siad Barre's Repressive Measures).

SideB: SSDF was formed in October 1981 after a merger of three opposition groups: the Somali Salvation Front (SSF), the Somali Workers Party (SWP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia (DFLS) (e.g., Metz, 1993: Chapter 5: Internal Security Concerns: Sources of Opposition). While its membership came from different clans, SSDF was largely dominated by members of Majeerteen sub-clan (Luling, 1997: 293; Metz, 1993: Chapter 5: Internal Security Concerns: Sources of Opposition; and Chapter 2: Lineage Segmentation and the Somali Civil War; 293).

3. Mareehaan and Majeerteen are sub-clans of the same Daarood clan (e.g., Luling, 1997: 293). Both were composed of Somali people who spoke Somali and were predominantly Sunni Muslims.

.....
ID: 141

Location:

Somalia

SideBName: *Somali National Movement*

Startdate2: *03/03/1986*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Somalia; SideB: Somali National Movement (SNM).

2. SideB: See above (ID: 141, year 1982); SideB: SNM was dominated by Isaaq clan (e.g., Metz, 1993: Chapter 1: Somalia's Difficult Decade, 1980-90: Oppression of the Isaaq; Ododa, 1985: 287).

3. Both, Mareehaan and Isaaq, are Somali people sharing same language (i.e., Somali) and religion (Sunni Islam).

.....
ID: 141

Location:

Somalia

SideBName: *Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council*

Startdate2: 12/05/2001

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 141

Location:

Somalia

SideBName: *Supreme Islamic Council of Somalia*

Startdate2: *24/10/2006*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: *143*

Location:

Iran

SideBName: *Partî Jiyanî Azadî Kurdistan (The Free Life Party of Kurdistan)*

Startdate2: *07/08/2005*

Difference: *(1) Language (Persian vs. Kurdish) (2) Religion (Shias vs. Sunnis)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Persians 'Senior partner', Kurds 'Discriminated', Azeri 'Junior partner' in 2005*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Iran; SideB: Partî Jiyanî Azadî Kurdistan (PJAK).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 6, year 1946); PJAK was composed of Iranian Kurdish.

3. See above (ID: 6, year 1946).

4. PJAK mainly engaged Iranian security forces (in particular the Iranian Revolutionary Guards) (e.g., Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2012/12/11; Richard & Oppel, 2007).

.....

ID: 143

Location:

Iran

SideBName: *Mujahideen e Khalq (People's Mujahideen)*

Startdate2: 01/01/1979

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Persians 'Senior partner', Azeri 'Junior partner' in 1979*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 143

Location:

Iran

SideBName: *Mujahideen e Khalq (People's Mujahideen)*

Startdate2: 1/01/1986

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Persians 'Senior partner', Azeri 'Junior partner' in 1986*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 143

Location:

Iran

SideBName: *Mujahideen e Khalq (People's Mujahideen)*

Startdate2: *01/01/1991*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Persians 'Senior partner', Azeri 'Junior partner' in 1991*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 143

Location:

Iran

SideBName: *Mujahideen e Khalq (People's Mujahideen)*

Startdate2: *01/01/1997*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Persians 'Senior partner', Azeri 'Junior partner' in 1997*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: *144*

Location:

Iran

SideBName: *Arab Political and Cultural Organization*

Startdate2: *31/05/1979*

Difference: *(1) Language (Persian vs. Arabic)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Iranians 'Senior partner', Azeri 'Junior Partner', Arabs 'Powerless' in 1979*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 145

Location:

Saudi Arabia

SideBName: *al-Jama'a al-Salafiyya al-Muhtasiba (The Salafi groups which practice hisba)*

Startdate2: 20/11/1979

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Sunni Wahhabi (Najdi) (Arab) 'Senior partner', Sunni Shafii/Sofi (Hijazi) (Arab)
'Junior partner' in 1979*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 146

Location:

Liberia

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Samuel Doe)*

Startdate2: 2/04/1980

Difference: *(1) Language (English vs. Heterogeneous)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Americo-Liberians 'Monopoly', Indigenous Peoples 'Discriminated' in 1980*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Liberia; SideB: Military faction (forces of Samuel Doe).
2. SideA: Since the foundation of Liberia in 1847 (until 1980) the government was dominated by the so-called Americo-Liberians, freed black slaves or free-born Blacks from the US (Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2012/12/27).

SideB: The Military faction was composed of 'one master-sergeant (Samuel Doe), four staff sergeants (Quiwonkpa, Zuo, Dixon and Gban), one sergeant (Thomas weh Syen), eight corporals (Podier, Swen, Voine, Friday, Johnson, Bather, Norman and Penue) and one private first class (William Peters)' (Kandeh, 1996: 391) – all members of indigenous (non-Americo-Liberian) ethnic groups Liberians: Krahn (e.g., Doe), Gio (e.g., Quiwonkpa), Kru (e.g., Syen), Voine (e.g., Kissi) and others.

3. SideA: Americo-Liberians spoke English and were predominantly Christians; SideB: members of the military faction spoke different (non-English) indigenous languages (Kru languages, Dan, Kissi (Southern), and others) and included Christians and Animists.

4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict involved any intra-ethnic fighting.

.....
ID: 146

Location:

Liberia

SideBName: *National Patriotic Front of Liberia*

Startdate2: 29/12/1989

Difference: (1) *Language (Heterogeneous vs. Dan, Mann)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Krahn (Guere) 'Dominant', Americo-Liberians 'Discriminated', Gio 'Discriminated', Mano 'Discriminated' in 1989*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Liberia; SideB: National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL).

2. SideA: At the time of the conflict, the government was in the hands of General Samuel Doe. Doe's regime (in late 1980s) was largely dominated by Krahn (e.g., Dolo, 2007: 45), but also included (and was supported by) significant number of Americo-Liberians (Ibrahim, 2000:50) and Mandingo (Boas, 2005: 80; Howe, 1996-1997: 148; Schwab, 2004: 45). The army was predominantly Krahn (e.g., Boas, 2005: 80; Howe, 1996-1997: 148). The relative share of power and access to the executive by each of these ethnic groups remains unclear, however.

SideB: NPFL (led by Charles Taylor) recruited mainly among Gio and Mano (Boas, 2005: 80; Howe, 1996-1997: 149; Kabia, 2009: 218).

3. SideA: Krahn spoke Guere-Krahn languages (Glaro-Twabo, Krahn (Western) and Sapo) (potentially also Krahn (Eastern)) and were mainly Christians and Animists. Americo-Liberians spoke English and were predominantly Christians. Mandingo spoke Manya and were entirely Sunni Muslims.

SideB: Gio spoke Dan and were predominantly animists (90%). Mano spoke Mann and were also predominantly Animists (95%).

There were no racial differences between these groups.

4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict (in 1989-1990) involved any systematic intra-Krahn, intra-Americo-Liberian (though, note that Taylor is of mixed Americo-Liberian and Gola descent), intra-Mandingo, intra-Gio or intra-Mano fighting.

ID: 146

Location:

Liberia

SideBName: *Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy*

Startdate2: *01/08/2000*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Many) (2) Religion (Christians, Ethnoreligionists vs. Muslims)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Americo-Liberians 'Senior partner', Mandigo 'Discriminated', Gio 'Junior partner', Mano 'Junior partner' in 2000*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 147

Location:

Spain

SideBName: *Euskadi ta azkatasuna (Basque Nation and Liberty)*

Startdate2: *22/10/1978*

Difference: *(1) Language (Spanish vs. Basque)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Spanish 'Monopoly', Basques 'Powerless' in 1978*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Spain; SideB: Euskadi ta azkatasuna (ETA).
2. SideA: Government of Spain was dominated by Spanish; ETA was composed of (and claimed to represent) Basques.
3. Spanish spoke Spanish and were predominantly Christians; SideB: Basques spoke Basque and were predominantly Christians as well. There were no racial differences between the parties to a conflict.
4. Between 1959 and 2010, ETA killed 829 people (The Guardian, 2010). The majority of ETA victims were Government officials: Civil Guard (203), National Police (146), Armed Forces (98), Local Police (24) and Public Guard (13) (ibid.).

.....
ID: 147

Location:

Spain

SideBName: *Euskadi ta azkatasuna (Basque Nation and Liberty)*

Startdate2: *23/12/1985*

Difference: *(1) Language (Spanish vs. Basque)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Spanish 'Monopoly', Basques 'Regional autonomy' in 1985*

Coding description:

[This conflict is a continuation of the previous conflict between Government of Spain and
ETA – see above]

.....

ID: 147

Location:

Spain

SideBName: *Euskadi ta azkatasuna (Basque Nation and Liberty)*

Startdate2: 01/07/1991

Difference: (1) *Language (Spanish vs. Basque)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Spanish 'Monopoly', Basques 'Regional autonomy' in 1991*

Coding description:

[This conflict is a continuation of the previous conflict between Government of Spain and
ETA – see above]

.....

ID: 148

Location:

Tunisia

SideBName: *Résistance Armée Tunisienne (Tunisian Armed Resistance)*

Startdate2: 28/01/1980

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 149

Location:

Gambia

SideBName: *National Revolutionary Council*

Startdate2: 30/07/1981

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Wolof 'Senior partner', Mandinka 'Junior partner', Fula 'Junior partner', Diola 'Junior partner', Aku (Creoles) 'Junior partner' in 1981*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 150

Location:

South Africa

SideBName: *African National Congress*

Startdate2: *07/08/1981*

Difference: (1) *Language (Afrikaans vs. Heterogeneous)* (3) *Race (Whites vs. Blacks)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Afrikaners 'Monopoly' in 1981*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 152

Location:

India

SideBName: *People's Liberation Army*

Startdate2: *01/07/1982*

Difference: (1) *Language (Heterogeneous vs. Metei)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hindi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Senior partner', Manipuri 'Regional autonomy', Naga 'Regional autonomy', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner' in 1982*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of India; SideB: People's Liberation Army (PLA).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); although the PLA claimed to be 'trans-tribal', it was primarily composed of Meitei (e.g., South Asia Terrorism Portal (4/12/2012); also Cline, 2006: 137; and Singh, 2008: 1125).
3. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); SideB: Meitei spoke Meitei and were predominantly Hindu (85% according to WCD).
4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that the conflict involved intra-Meitei fighting. It is known that Indian government typically relied on 'alien' troops to deal with ethnic rebellions (see above, ID: 54, year 1956).

.....
ID: 152

Location:

India

SideBName: *People's Liberation Army*

Startdate2: *01/01/1992*

Difference: (1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Metei)

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: Hindi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Senior partner', Manipuri 'Regional autonomy', Naga 'Regional autonomy', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner' in 1992

Coding description:

[This conflict is a continuation of the previous conflict between Government of India and PLA – see above]

.....
ID: 152

Location:

India

SideBName: *United National Liberation Front*

Startdate2: *23/10/2003*

Difference: (1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Metei)

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hindi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Senior partner', Manipuri 'Regional autonomy', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner' in 2003*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of India; SideB: United National Liberation Front (UNLF).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); SideB: UNLF was predominantly Meitei (e.g., South Asia Terrorism Portal, 5/12/2012; also Cline, 2006: 137).
3. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); SideB: See above (ID: 152; year 1982).
4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that the conflict involved intra-Meitei fighting. As already mentioned, it is known that Indian government typically relied on 'alien' troops to deal with ethnic rebellions (see above, ID: 54, year 1956)

.....

ID: 153

Location:

Kenya

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Hezekiah Ochuka)*

Startdate2: *01/08/1982*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Dholuo)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Kalenjin-Masai-Turkana-Samburu 'Senior partner', Luo 'discriminated', Kamba 'Junior partner', Kisii 'Junior partner', Luhya 'Junior partner', Mijikenda 'Junior partner' in 1982*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 156

Location:

India

SideBName: *Sikh insurgents*

Startdate2: *01/01/1983*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 4

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hindi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Senior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner' in 1983*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of India; SideB: Sikh Insurgents.

2. SideA: Government of India was ethnically heterogeneous (see above, ID: 29, year 1948). Note that between 1982 and 1987 the president of India was Sikh (Zail Singh). The ministerial cabinet included Sikhs as well. Sikhs were also represented in the national army (see below).

SideB: 'Sikh Insurgents' is a term UCDP/PRIO uses to refer to various Sikh insurgent groups operating in Punjab in the early 1980s; thus, no particular group/organization is identified as a party to a conflict (i.e., SideB).

3. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); Punjabi Sikhs spoke Punjabi (Eastern) and followed Sikhism.

4. The date of the conflict start is coded imprecisely ('5') by UCDP/PRIO. Thus, I cannot use any particular event for determining the patterns of confrontation between SideA and SideB. It is known that Sikhs have always been disproportionately represented in the national army: 'Punjabis (Sikhs and non-Sikhs) continue to account for 10-15 percent of all ranks in the Indian Army despite the state containing just 2.45 percent of India's national population in 1981. Moreover, with the exception of Ghurkhas (recruited in Nepal), Sikhs remain the only community to have infantry regiments drawn exclusively from their own numbers: the Sikh Regiment (manned, though not officered, by high-caste Jat Sikhs) and the Sikh Light Infantry (manned entirely by Mazhabi, or Scheduled Caste, "untouchable" Sikhs '(Kundu, 1994: 48).

Sikh representation in the officer corps was even higher: 'in 1962 almost 40 percent (30 of 79) of the Indian Army's brigadiers and over 45 percent (13 of 28) of its major generals were Sikhs. A Punjab with just 2.45 percent of India's population in 1981 still accounted for over 10 percent of all cadets attending the IMA's [Indian Military Academy] ten regular courses from 1978-82. A 1991 report estimates that Sikhs themselves continue to constitute a fifth of all Indian Army officers. Sikhs also make up "perhaps a quarter" of India Air Force pilots (all officers) and "substantial numbers" of the Indian Navy' (ibid.: 49).

It seems thus that the government could have hardly avoided relying on just 'alien troops' (see ID: 54, 1956) in this particular conflict. Indeed, it is known that Sikh soldiers, as well as

officers, participated in the Operation Blue Star – one of the major episodes of the conflict. As Kundu points out: '9th Division CO Maj. Gen. Kuldip Singh Brar found time to visit his non-Sikh and Sikh troops, and (without precedent) offer them the chance to refuse to participate with no repercussions. Not one took up this offer and they fought under Brar in the assault on the Golden Temple complex with perfect discipline. Even more importantly, the loyalty of Sikh commissioned officers remained untarnished both during and after Operation Blue Star. While non-Sikh Lt.-Gen. (Later General) K. Sundarji was in charge of the army in Punjab, his Sikh chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Ranjit Singh Dayal planned Operation Blue Star, Sikh Maj. Gen. Kuldip Singh Brar commanded the 9th Division's liberation of the Golden Temple and hostel complex, and Sikh Maj. Gen. Gurdial Singh led the army operation against pro-Bhin-dranwale militants encountered in Patiala's Gurudwara Dukhniwaran.

Non-Sikh Vice Admiral 2 also recalls how "Lieut.-General Oberoi, a Sikh, personally rushed from Delhi to help apprehend mutinous Sikh soldiers" (1994: 68). Further, it is known that 9th Division commanded by Brar was composed of three brigades, two of which were composed of Sikhs (Diwanji, 2004). Thus, SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB (note, however, that Operation Blue Star took place only in the later stages of conflict, June 1984).

.....
ID: 157

Location:

Sri Lanka

SideBName: *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization*

Startdate2: *10/09/1984*

Difference: *(1) Language (Sinhala vs. Tamil) (2) Religion (Buddhists vs. Hindus)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Sinhalese 'Dominant', Sri Lankan Tamils 'Separatist autonomy' in 1984*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Sri Lanka; SideB: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization (TELO).
2. SideA: Government of Sri Lanka was dominated by Sinhalese (e.g., Stokke, 1998; Stokke & Ryntveit, 2000); SideB: Both LTTE and TELO were Tamil organizations (ibid.),
3. SideA: Sinhalese spoke Sinhala and were predominantly Buddhists; SideB: Tamils spoke Tamil and were predominantly Hindus.
4. It is known that Tamil organizations fought each other on numerous occasions. Yet, I have not found any information suggesting that any of these groups fought on the side of the government.

.....
ID: 158

Location:

Cameroon

SideBName: *Union des populations camerounaises (Union of the Populations of Cameroon)*

Startdate2: 01/01/1960

Difference: (1) *Language (Heterogeneous vs. Bamileke languages)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 3

EPRcodes: *Fulani (and other northern Muslim people) 'Senior partner', Bamileke 'Junior partner', Bassa/Duala 'Junior partner', Beti (and related peoples) 'Junior partner',*

Northwestern Anglophones (Grassfielders) 'Junior partner', Southwestern Anglophones (Bakweri etc.) 'Junior partner' in 1960

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 158

Location:

Cameroon

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Ibrahim Saleh)*

Startdate2: 06/04/1984

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 3

EPRcodes: *Beti (and related peoples) 'Senior partner', Fulani (and other northern Muslim people) 'Junior partner', Bamileke 'Junior partner', Bassa/Duala 'Junior partner', Northwestern Anglophones (Grassfielders) 'Junior partner', Southwestern Anglophones (Bakweri etc.) 'Junior partner' in 1984*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 159

Location:

Turkey

SideBName: *Partiya karkeren Kurdistan (Kurdistan Worker's Party)*

Startdate2: *15/08/1984*

Difference: *(1) Language (Turkish vs. Kurdish)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *4*

EPRcodes: *Turkish 'Monopoly', Kurds 'Discriminated' in 1984*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Turkey; SideB: Partiya karkeren Kurdistan (PKK).
2. SideA: Government of Turkey was dominated by Turks; SideB: PKK was Kurdish organization (e.g., Metz, 1996: Chapter 5: Internal Security Concerns: Kurdish Separatists; also McDowall, 1996: 418-442).
3. Turkish spoke Turkish and were predominantly Sunnis; Kurdish spoke Kurdish and were predominantly Sunnis. Note, however, that PKK leadership could barely speak Kurdish: 'For the PKK the intensity of Kurdish national feeling was accentuated by the loss of spoken Kurdish among its founding members' (ibid.: 419).
4. It is known that PKK carried out attacks against Kurdish population unwilling to cooperate or suspected of collaborating with the government. Indeed, some of the local Kurds collaborated with the government and fought against KPP (421-423). Further, it is known that in the later stages of conflict (1992) Iraqi Kurdish took part in the Turkish government operation against PKK (Metz, 1996: Chapter 5: Internal Security Concerns: Kurdish Separatists). Yet, it seems that the initial stage of the conflict (late 1984-early 1985) was largely limited to the confrontation between PKK and Turkish government forces (e.g., 418, 421).

.....

ID: 162

Location:

Suriname

SideBName: *Surinamese Liberation Army*

Startdate2: *12/10/1987*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Saramaccan, Aukan)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 163

Location:

Togo

SideBName: *Movement togolaise pour la démocratie (Togolese Movement for Democracy)*

Startdate2: *23/09/1986*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *2*

EPRcodes: *Kabre (and related groups) 'Dominant' in 1986*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: *164*

Location:

South Yemen

SideBName: *Yemenite Socialist Party - Abdul Fattah Ismail faction*

Startdate2: *13/01/1986*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: *165*

Location:

Burkina Faso

SideBName: *Popular Front*

Startdate2: 15/10/1987

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 167

Location:

Comoros

SideBName: *Presidential guard*

Startdate2: 29/11/1989

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 2

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 168

Location:

Ethiopia

SideBName: *Afar Liberation Front*

Startdate2: *01/06/1975*

Difference: *(1) Language (Amharic vs. Afari) (2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Amhara 'Dominant', Afar 'Discriminated' in 1975*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Ethiopia; SideB: Afar Liberation Front (ALF).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: ALF was composed of Afar people (e.g., Shehim, 1985).
3. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: Afar spoke Afar and were entirely Muslims.
4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that the conflict, in 1975, involved any intra-Amhara or intra-Afar fighting. It is known, however, that in the later stages of the conflict (1976 and onwards), a number of ALF members defected to the government side and subsequently assumed offices in the local administration (ibid.: 344-347).

.....
ID: *168*

Location:

Ethiopia

SideBName: *Afar Revolutionary Democratic Unity Front*

Startdate2: 01/06/1996

Difference: (1) Language (Tigrigna, Amharic vs. Afari) (2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: Tigry 'Senior partner', Afar 'Discriminated', Amhara 'Junior partner', Oroma
'Junior partner' in 1996

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Ethiopia; SideB: Afar Revolutionary Democratic Unity Front (ARDUF).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: ARDUF was Afar organization (e.g., Shehim, 1985). Note that there was some limited Afar representation in the government and the legislature (see above, ID: 70, 1960).
3. SideA: See above (ID: 70, 1960); SideB: See above (ID: 168, year 1996).
4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that the conflict involved any intra-Tigray, intra-Amhara or intra-Afar fighting.

.....
ID: 169

Location:

India

SideBName: *Kashmir insurgents*

Startdate2: 11/12/1989

Difference: (2) Religion (Heterogeneous vs. Muslims)

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 4

EPRcodes: *Hindi 'Senior partner', Muslims 'Junior partner', Assamese 'Junior partner', Bengali 'Junior partner', Gujarati 'Junior partner', Kannada 'Junior partner', Malayalam 'Junior partner', Marathi 'Junior partner', Oriya 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes 'Junior partner', Tamil 'Junior partner', Telugu 'Junior partner in 1989*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 170

Location:

India

SideBName: *United Liberation Front of Assam*

Startdate2: *01/01/1990*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Assamese)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 3

EPRcodes: *Hindi 'Senior partner', Assamese 'Junior partner', Bengali 'Junior partner', Gujarati 'Junior partner', Kannada 'Junior partner', Malayalam 'Junior partner', Marathi 'Junior partner', Muslims 'Junior partner', Oriya 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes 'Junior partner', Tamil 'Junior partner', Telugu 'Junior partner in 1990*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 170

Location:

India

SideBName: *United Liberation Front of Assam*

Startdate2: *01/01/1994*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Assamese)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 3

EPRcodes: *Hindi 'Senior partner', Assamese 'Junior partner', Naga 'Regional Autonomy', Bengali 'Junior partner', Gujarati 'Junior partner', Kannada 'Junior partner', Malayalam 'Junior partner', Marathi 'Junior partner', Muslims 'Junior partner', Oriya 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes 'Junior partner', Tamil 'Junior partner', Telugu 'Junior partner in 1994*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of India; SideB: United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 29, year 1948); SideB: ULFA was composed of Assamese (e.g., Nath, 2002)
3. SideA: See above (ID: 29); SideB: Assamese spoke Assamese and were predominantly Hindu (85% according to WCD).
4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that the conflict involved intra-Assamese fighting in 1994; though, there is evidence that ULFA surrenders (members of SULFA) assisted Indian army in their fight against ULFA in 1998 (ibid.).

ID: 171

Location:

Indonesia

SideBName: *Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh Movement)*

Startdate2: *22/06/1990*

Difference: *(1) Language (Javanese vs. Aceh)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Javanese 'Dominant', Achinese 'Powerless' in 1990*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Indonesia; SideB: Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 40, year 1950); SideB: GAM was Acehnese organization (e.g., Ross, 2005).
3. SideA: See above (ID: 40), year 1950; SideB: Acehnese spoke Aceh and were entirely Sunni (Shafi) Muslims (100% according to WCD).
4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict involved systematic intra-Javanese or intra-Acehnese fighting.

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ID: 171

Location:

Indonesia

SideBName: *Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh Movement)*

Startdate2: *19/06/1999*

Difference: *(1) Language (Javanese vs. Aceh)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Javanese 'Dominant', Achinese 'Regional autonomy' in 1999*

Coding description:

[This conflict is a continuation of the conflict between Government of Indonesia and GAM – see above]

.....

ID: *172*

Location:

Panama

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Moisés Giroldi)*

Startdate2: *03/10/1989*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Panamans 'Monopoly' in 1989*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 174

Location:

Papua New Guinea

SideBName: *Bougainville Revolutionary Army*

Startdate2: *28/10/1989*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Bougainvillean languages)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 175

Location:

Romania

SideBName: *Frontul Salvării Naționale (National Salvation Front)*

Startdate2: *22/12/1989*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Romanians 'Dominant'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 177

Location:

Mali

SideBName: *Mouvement Populaire de Libération de l'Azaouad (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Azawad)*

Startdate2: 21/07/1990

Difference: (1) *Language (Bamanankan vs. Tamashek, Arabic)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Blacks (Mande, Peul, Voltaic etc.) 'Monopoly', Whites (Tuareg & Arabs) 'Powerless' in 1990*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Mali; SideB: Mouvement Populaire de Libération de l'Azaouad (MPLA) (since 1991 Mouvement Populaire de l'Azaouad, MPA).
2. SideA: Since 1968 (until March 1991) the government of Mali was in the hands of Moussa Traoré and his Union Démocratique du Peuple Malien (UDPM). So far, I could not determine the exact ethnic composition of the executive. Traore, who had extensive executive powers, was Bamana (or Bambara). It is known that Bamana have traditionally dominated Malian

politics (and thus the government) (e.g., Gutelius, 2007: 66; Humphreys & Mohamed, 2005: 267; Krings, 1995: 58, 60).

SideB: MPLA was composed of Tuareg and Arab nomads (e.g., Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2012/12/17; Humphreys & Mohamed, 2005: 255; Keita, 1998: 112).

3. SideA: Bamana spoke Bamanankan and were predominantly Sunni Muslims; SideB: Tuaregs spoke Tamashek (a 'macrolanguage') and Arabs Arabic (Hasanya). Both groups were predominantly Sunni Muslims.

Conflicts between Tuaregs, Arabs and Malian government have often been defined in racial terms (i.e., 'blacks' versus 'whites') (e.g., Hirsch, 2012; Humphreys & Mohamed, 2005: 281-282). It is known, however, that the rebels included a small number (precise number is unknown) Bella (or Ikelan) recruits, so-called 'Black Tuaregs' (Keita, 1998: 112).

4. The army was dominated by Bambara (e.g., Hirsch, 2012); yet, according to Keita, a number of Tuaregs served in the Malian army as well, both before and during the rebellion (1998: Endnotes 21 and 47). Thus, the conflict could have involved some intra-Tuareg fighting. However, I could not determine the proportion of Tuaregs in the Malian Army at the time of the conflict. Also, I have not found any information suggesting that Tuaregs serving in the army were directly involved in the confrontation with MPLA.

.....
ID: 177

Location:

Mali

SideBName: *Front islamique arabe de l'Azaouad (Islamic Arab Front of Azawad)*

Startdate2: *04/10/1994*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Arabic)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Blacks (Mande, Peul, Voltaic etc.) 'Monopoly', Whites (Tuareg & Arabs)*
'Powerless' in 1994

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Mali; SideB: Front islamique arabe de l'Azaouad (FIAA).
2. SideA: In 1991 Traore was overthrown and Mali started transition to multiparty democracy. Since then Malian government increasingly became ethnically heterogeneous (e.g., Dunning & Harrison, 2010: 22; Minority Rights Group International, 2007; United States Department of State, 1999). This was also the case in the army. After the 'National Pact' (peace accord between the government and various rebel factions signed in April 1992), significant number of Tuaregs (as well as some Arabs) were gradually integrated into the national army, police and civil service (Keita, 1998). The first round of integration took place in April 1993: 150 fighters of the PLA, 120 of the MPA, 140 of the ARLA and 190 of the FIAA were integrated into the national army (Keita, 1998: Appendix B, Table 1) (note, however, that rebel integration proved difficult at the start with some factions braking the ceasefire and returning back to rebellion, see Poulton & Youssouf, 1998: 55-77).

The FPLA, ARLA and (as mentioned above, ID: 177, year 1990) MPA were Tuareg organizations (Lode, 1997: 414), while the FIAA was predominantly Arab (see below). By 1998, some 3000 Tuareg fighters were integrated into Malian security forces and civil service (Keita, 1998: 114). When the conflict broke out, the Malian army numbered only 6900, the Gendarmerie numbered about 1800 and the National Police about 1000 (International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1989: 134-135). Thus, at the time of the conflict between the government and the FIAA (late 1994), Tuaregs must have constituted substantial part of the national army.

SideB: the FIAA was a splinter group from the MPLA composed of Arabs (e.g., Krings, 1995: 61; Poulton & Youssouf, 1998: 57). It broke away from the ceasefire and confronted the government, as well as other Tuareg groups. So far, I could not determine whether any of the FIAA fighters remained on the government side (see above) and whether government-FIAA confrontation involved any intra-Arab fighting (in 1994).

3. SideA: See above (ID: 177, year 1990); SideB: See above (ID: 177, year 1990).

.....
ID: 177

Location:

Mali

SideBName: *Alliance démocratique du 23 Mai pour le changement – Ibrahim Bahanga faction (May 23 Democratic Alliance for Change – Ibrahim Bahanga faction)*

Startdate2: 31/08/2007

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 4

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data for 2007; 2005: Blacks (Mande, Peul, Voltaic etc.) 'Senior partner', Whites (Tuareg & Arabs) 'Junior partner' in 1994*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 178

Location:

Niger

SideBName: *Coordination de la résistance armée (Coordination of the Armed Resistance)*

Startdate2: 16/05/1994

Difference: (1) *Language (Hausa, Zarma vs. Tamashek)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hausa 'Senior partner', Tuareg 'Junior partner', Dhjerma-Songhai 'Junior partner', Kanouri 'Junior partner' in 1994*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 179

Location:

Rwanda

SideBName: *Front patriotique rwandais (Rwandan Patriotic Front)*

Startdate2: *03/10/1990*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hutu 'Monopoly', Tutsi 'Discriminated' in 1990*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 179

Location:

Rwanda

SideBName: *Peuple en armes pour la liberation du Rwanda (Armed People for the Liberation of Rwanda)*

Startdate2: 12/07/1996

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Tutsi 'Dominant', Hutu 'Discriminated' in 1996*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 179

Location:

Rwanda

SideBName: *Peuple en armes pour la liberation du Rwanda (Armed People for the Liberation of Rwanda)*

Startdate2: 28/01/2009

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data for 2009; 2005: Tutsi 'Dominant', Hutu 'Powerless'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: *180*

Location:

Senegal

SideBName: *Mouvement des forces démocratiques de Casamance (Movement of the Democratic Forces of the Casamance)*

Startdate2: *01/08/1990*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Jola-Fonyi)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *3*

EPRcodes: *Wolof 'Senior partner, Diola 'Junior Partner', Pulaar (Peul, Toucouleur) 'Junior partner', Serer 'Junior partner', Mandingue (and other eastern groups) 'Junior partner'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: *181*

Location:

Russia (Soviet Union)

SideBName: *Republic of Armenia*

Startdate2: *01/08/1990*

Difference: *(1) Language (Russian vs. Armenian)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Russians 'Senior partner', Armenians 'Regional autonomy', Ukrainians 'Junior partner' in 1990*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: *182*

Location:

Russia (Soviet Union)

SideBName: *Azerbaijani Popular Front*

Startdate2: *19/01/1990*

Difference: *(1) Language (Russian vs. Azerbaijani) (2) Religion (Atheists, Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Russians 'Senior partner', Azerbaijanis 'Regional autonomy', Ukrainians 'Junior partner' in 1990*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 183

Location:

Trinidad and Tobago

SideBName: *Jamaat al-Muslimeen (Muslim Society)*

Startdate2: *30/07/1990*

Difference: *(1) Religion (Christians, Hindus vs. Muslims)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *East Indians 'Senior partner', Blacks 'Junior partner' in 1990*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Trinidad and Tobago; SideB: Jamaat al-Muslimeen.
2. SideA: When the conflict started, the government was in the hands of the National Alliance for Reconstruction, NAR. In 1986 elections, the NAR won 33 out of 36 seats and formed the government. At the time of the elections, the NAR was ethnically heterogeneous (mainly Afro-Trinidadian and Indian) (e.g., Premdas, 2007: 159; Premdas & Ragoonath, 1998: 31). However, about one year later, most of the Indian segment left the NAR and formed opposition party – United National Congress (Premdas, 2007: 159; Premdas & Ragoonath, 1998: 35). This notwithstanding, Indians retained five ministerial posts (out of 22) (before the split, the number of Indians in the cabinet was even higher) (Premdas, 2007: 72). The rest were mainly Afro-Trinidadians. The prime minister, A. N. R. Robinson, was Afro-Trinidadian as well (Premdas & Ragoonath, 1998: 31).

The composition of the national army (in 1990) was as follows: Afro-Trinidadians 71.53%, Indians 9.84%, Chinese 0.13%, White 0.13%, Mixed 17.70%, other ethnic groups 0.20%, none stated 0.46% (Premdas, 2007: 60).

SideB: Jamaat al-Muslimeen were composed of 300-400 Afro-Trinidadian Muslim converts (leader Yasin Abu Bakr) (Collihan & Danopoulos, 1993: 441; Premdas, 2007: 128-129).

3. SideA: The government was heterogeneous in linguistic (English (official language), Tabagodian Creole English, Trinidadian Creole English, Hindustani Caribbean) and religious respect (according to WCD, Afro-Trinidadians were predominantly Christian (94%), Indians – 59% Hindus, 25% Christians and 15% Muslims).

SideB: So far, I could not establish with certainty the language the members of Jamaat al-Muslimeen spoke. However, given that they were Afro-Trinidadians (though Muslim converts), most likely, they were not linguistically distinct from the Afro-Trinidadians represented on the SideA. As mentioned above, Jamaat al-Muslimeen were entirely Muslim (note, that there was a small number of Muslims among Indians, and thus Muslims could have (though to a very low degree) been represented in the government and the army.

There were no racial differences between Afro-Trinidadians on the SideA and SideB.

4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict involved fighting between members of the governmental forces or members of the Jamaat al-Muslimeen. It is known that the loyalty of the army was high during entire conflict and no members of the army defected to Jamaat al-Muslimeen (Collihan & Danopoulos, 1993: 445-446).

.....

ID: 184

Location:

Djibouti

SideBName: *Front pour la restauration de l'unité et de la démocratie (Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy)*

Startdate2: *13/11/1991*

Difference: *(1) Language (Somali vs. Afar)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Djibouti; SideB: Front pour la restauration de l'unité et de la démocratie (FRUD).

2. SideA: At the time of the conflict, the government was in the hands of President Gouled Aptidon and his Rassemblement Populaire Pour le Progres, RPP (the only legal party in Djibouti at the time). As Yasin puts it, 'Gouled has governed the territory as his personal fiefdom, with a few of his Issa cronies controlling the judiciary, the police, the civil service, the army and the economy' (2010: 113). Gouled was member of Issa. RPP was dominated by Issa as well. The executive, in general, and the army was also dominated by Issas (Schraeder, 1993: 203).

However, formally, Afar people (see below) were not entirely excluded from the executive. The prime minister, as well as several members of the cabinet, were Afar. The national assembly included a significant number of Afar as well (ibid.: 208). However, their de facto power and the extent to which they represented Afar population remains rather questionable, as the prime minister – whose powers were very limited – was appointed by the president, who was, as mentioned above, the de facto ruler of the country, and the candidates to the Assembly were selected and approved by the Issa-dominated RPP, thus, 'ensuring the selection of Afar candidates who potentially were more beholden to Gouled than to their own people' (ibid.).

SideB: The FRUD leadership, foot-soldiers and support base were Afars (e.g., ibid.: 211-212).

3. SideA: Issa, a clan of Somali people, spoke Somali and were entirely Sunni Muslims; SideB: Afar spoke Afar and were entirely Sunni Muslims as well.

4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict, in 1991, involved any systematic intra-Issa or intra Afar fighting.

.....
ID: 184

Location:

Djibouti

SideBName: *Front pour la restauration de l'unité et de la démocratie – Ahmed Dini faction*
(*Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy – Ahmed Dini faction*)

Startdate2: 24/07/1999

Difference: (1) *Language (Somali vs. Afar)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 185

Location:

Georgia

SideBName: *National Guard and Mkhedrioni*

Startdate2: *28/12/1991*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Georgians 'Dominant' in 1991*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Georgia; SideB: National Guard and Mkhedrioni.
2. Both SideA and SideB were predominantly Georgians (e.g., Baev, 2003: 130-134).
3. Thus, no racial, linguistic or religious differences between parties to a conflict have been identified.

.....
ID: *186*

Location:

Haiti

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Himmler Rebu and Guy Francois)*

Startdate2: *08/04/1989*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Blacks 'Senior partner', Mulatto 'Junior partner' in 1989*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 186

Location:

Haiti

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Raol Cédras)*

Startdate2: *02/10/1991*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Blacks 'Senior partner', Mulatto 'Junior partner' in 1991*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 186

Location:

Haiti

SideBName: *Front pour la Libération et la Reconstruction Nationales (National Front for the Liberation of Haiti), OP Lavalas (Chimères)*

Startdate2: *09/02/2004*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Blacks 'Senior partner', Mulatto 'Junior partner' in 2004*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 187

Location:

Sierra Leone

SideBName: *Revolutionary United Front*

Startdate2: *05/04/1991*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Limba 'Senior partner', Creole 'Junior partner', Temne 'Junior partner' in 1991*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 188

Location:

Turkey

SideBName: *Revolutionary Left*

Startdate2: *13/07/1991*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Turkish 'Monopoly' in 1991*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: *188*

Location:

Turkey

SideBName: *Maoist Komünist Partisi (Maoist Communist Party)*

Startdate2: *18/06/2005*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Turkish 'Monopoly' in 2005*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 189

Location:

Serbia (Yugoslavia)

SideBName: *Republic of Slovenia*

Startdate2: *28/06/1991*

Difference: *(1) Language (Serbian vs. Slovenian) (2) Religion (Orthodox Christians vs. Roman Catholics)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Serbs 'Senior partner', Slovenes 'Senior partner', Croats 'Senior partner', Bosniaks/Muslims 'Senior partners', Macedonians 'Senior partner', Montenegrins 'Senior partner' in 1991*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 190

Location:

Serbia (Yugoslavia)

SideBName: *Croatian irregulars, Republic of Croatia*

Startdate2: *27/07/1991*

Difference: (1) *Language (Serbian vs. Croatian)* (2) *Religion (Orthodox Christians vs. Roman Catholics)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Serbs 'Senior partner', Croats 'Senior partner', Slovenes 'Senior partner', Bosniaks/Muslims 'Senior partners', Macedonians 'Senior partner', Montenegrins 'Senior partner' in 1991*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 191

Location:

Algeria

SideBName: *Takfir wa'l Hijra (Exile and Redemption)*

Startdate2: *09/12/1991*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Arabs 'Dominant', Berbers 'Powerless' in 1991*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 192

Location:

Angola

SideBName: *Frente da libertação do enclave de Cabinda–Renovada (Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda–Renewed)*

Startdate2: 03/06/1991

Difference: (1) *Language (Kimbundu, Portuguese vs. Kikongo)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Mbundu-Mestico 'Monopoly', Bakongo 'Powerless in 1991*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Angola; SideB: Frente da libertação do enclave de Cabinda–Renovada (FLEC-R), Frente da libertação do enclave de Cabinda–Forças armadas de Cabinda (FLEC-FAC) (since 1994).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 131, year 1975); SideB: The FLEC-R and FLEC-FAC represented Cabindan Bakongos (e.g., Porto, 2003; also Martin, 1977).
3. SideA: See above (ID: 131, year 1975); SideB: See above (ID: 131, year 1975).
4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that the conflict involved intra-Mestico, intra-Mbundu or intra-Bakongo fighting.

.....
ID: 192

Location:

Angola

SideBName: *Frente da libertação do enclave de Cabinda–Forças armadas de Cabinda (Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda–Armed Forces of Cabinda), Frente da libertação do enclave de Cabinda–Renovada (Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda–Renewed)*

Startdate2: 01/01/1994

Difference: (1) *Language (Kimbundu, Portuguese vs. Kikongo)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Mbundu-Mestico 'Monopoly', Bakongo 'Powerless in 1994*

Coding description:

[This conflict is a continuation of the previous conflict between Government of Angola and FLEC-R – see above]

.....

ID: 192

Location:

Angola

SideBName: *Frente da libertação do enclave de Cabinda–Forças armadas de Cabinda (Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda–Armed Forces of Cabinda), Frente da libertação do enclave de Cabinda–Renovada (Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda–Renewed)*

Startdate2: 01/01/2002

Difference: (1) *Language (Kimbundu, Portuguese vs. Kikongo)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Mbundu-Mestico 'Monopoly', Bakongo 'Powerless in 2002*

Coding description:

[This conflict is a continuation of the previous conflict between Government of Angola and FLEC-R and FLEC-FAC – see above]

.....

ID: 192

Location:

Angola

SideBName: *Frente da libertação do enclave de Cabinda–Forças armadas de Cabinda (Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda–Armed Forces of Cabinda)*

Startdate2: 01/01/2007

Difference: (1) *Language (Kimbundu, Portuguese vs. Kikongo)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data for 2007; 2005: Mbundu-Mestico 'Monopoly', Bakongo 'Powerless'*

Coding description:

[This conflict is a continuation of the previous conflict between Government of Angola and FLEC-R and FLEC-FAC – see above]

.....

ID: 193

Location:

Azerbaijan

SideBName: *Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh*

Startdate2: *30/12/1991*

Difference: *(1) Language (Azerbaijani vs. Armenian) (2) Religion (Muslims vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Azeri 'Dominant', Armenians 'Separatist autonomy' in 1991*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 193

Location:

Azerbaijan

SideBName: *Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh*

Startdate2: *09/10/2005*

Difference: *(1) Language (Azerbaijani vs. Armenian) (2) Religion (Muslims vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Azeri 'Dominant', Armenians 'Separatist autonomy' in 2005*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 194

Location:

Bosnia-Herzegovina

SideBName: *Serbian irregulars, Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina*

Startdate2: *30/04/1992*

Difference: *(1) Language (Bosnian vs. Serbian) (2) Religion (Muslims vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Bosniaks/Muslims 'Senior partner', Serbs 'Separatist autonomy', Croats 'Junior partner' in 1992*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 195

Location:

Croatia

SideBName: *Serbian irregulars, Republika Srpska Krajina (Serbian Republic of Krajina)*

Startdate2: *17/05/1992*

Difference: (1) *Language (Croatian vs. Serbian)* (2) *Religion (Roman Catholics vs. Orthodox Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Croats 'Monopoly', Serbs 'Powerless' in 1992*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 195

Location:

Croatia

SideBName: *Republika Srpska Krajina (Serbian Republic of Krajina)*

Startdate2: *01/05/1995*

Difference: (1) *Language (Croatian vs. Serbian)* (2) *Religion (Roman Catholics vs. Orthodox Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Croats 'Monopoly', Serbs 'Discriminated' in 1995*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 196

Location:

Egypt

SideBName: *al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group)*

Startdate2: *10/03/1993*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Arab Muslims 'Dominant' in 1993*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: *197*

Location:

Georgia

SideBName: *Republic of Abkhazia*

Startdate2: *18/08/1992*

Difference: *(1) Language (Georgian vs. Abkhaz)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Georgians 'Dominant', Abkhazians 'Separatist autonomy' in 1992*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Georgia; SideB: Republic of Abkhazia.
2. SideA: Government of Georgia was predominantly Georgian; SideB: Republic of Abkhazia represented (and was composed of) Abkhazians (e.g., Baev, 2003: 137-141). Note that Abkhazians were supported by local Armenians and Russians (Krag & Funch, 1994: 36).
3. Georgians spoke Georgian and were predominantly Christians; SideB: Abkhazians spoke Abkhaz and followed Christianity and Islam (70% and 23 % respectively).
4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict involved systematic intra-Georgian or intra-Abkhazian fighting.

.....

ID: 198

Location:

Georgia

SideBName: *Republic of South Ossetia*

Startdate2: *08/06/1992*

Difference: *(1) Language (Georgian vs. Osetin)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Georgians 'Dominant', Ossetians (South) 'Separatist autonomy' in 1992*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Georgia; SideB: Republic of South Ossetia.
2. SideA: Government of Georgia was predominantly Georgian; SideB: Republic of South Ossetia represented (and was composed of) Ossetians (e.g., Baev, 2003: 134-137).

3. Georgians spoke Georgian and were predominantly Christians; SideB: Ossetians spoke Osetin and followed Christianity and Islam (55% and 40 % respectively).

4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict involved systematic intra-Georgian or intra-Ossetian fighting.

.....

ID: 198

Location:

Georgia

SideBName: *Republic of South Ossetia*

Startdate2: 19/08/2004

Difference: (1) *Language (Georgian vs. Osetin)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Georgians 'Dominant', Ossetians (South) 'Separatist autonomy' in 2004*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 198

Location:

Georgia

SideBName: *Republic of South Ossetia*

Startdate2: 08/08/2008

Difference: (1) Language (Georgian vs. Osetin)

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: No data for 2008; 2005: Georgians 'Dominant', Ossetians (South) 'Separatist
autonomy'

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 199

Location:

Moldova

SideBName: Pridnistrovs'ka Moldavs'ka Respublika (Dniestr Republic)

Startdate2: 17/03/1992

Difference: SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB

Category: 4

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: Moldovans 'Dominant', Transnistrians 'Separatist autonomy', Russian speakers
'Powerless' in 1992

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]
.....

ID: 200

Location:

Tajikistan

SideBName: *United Tajik Opposition*

Startdate2: *10/05/1992*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Tajiks 'Senior partner', Uzbeks 'Junior partner' in 1992*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 201

Location:

Azerbaijan

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of Suret Husseinov)*

Startdate2: *06/06/1993*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Azeri 'Dominant' in 1993*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 201

Location:

Azerbaijan

SideBName: *Otryad Policija Osobogo Naznacenija (Special Police Brigade)*

Startdate2: *17/03/1995*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Azeri 'Dominant' in 1995*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 202

Location:

Bosnia-Herzegovina

SideBName: *Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia*

Startdate2: 05/10/1993

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 4

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Bosniaks/Muslims 'Senior partner', Croats 'Junior partner' in 1993*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 203

Location:

Bosnia-Herzegovina

SideBName: *Croatian irregulars, Croatian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina*

Startdate2: 15/01/1993

Difference: *(1) Language (Bosnian vs. Croatian) (2) Religion (Muslims vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Bosniaks/Muslims 'Senior partner', Croats 'Junior partner' in 1993*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 204

Location:

Russia (Soviet Union)

SideBName: *Parliamentary Forces*

Startdate2: *03/10/1993*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Russians 'Dominant' in 1993*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: *205*

Location:

Mexico

SideBName: *Ejército Zapatista de liberación nacional (Zapatista National Liberation Army)*

Startdate2: *01/01/1994*

Difference: *(1) Language (Spanish vs. Heterogeneous (indigenous))*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Mestizo 'Dominant', Indigenous peoples 'Powerless' in 1994*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 205

Location:

Mexico

SideBName: *Ejercito Popular Revolucionario (Popular Revolutionary Army)*

Startdate2: *16/09/1996*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 2

EPRcodes: *Mestizo 'Dominant', Indigenous peoples 'Regional autonomy' in 1996*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 206

Location:

Russia (Soviet Union)

SideBName: *Chechen Republic of Ichkeria*

Startdate2: *26/11/1994*

Difference: (1) Language (Russian vs. Chechen) (2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Russians 'Dominant', Chechens 'Separatist autonomy' in 1994*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 206

Location:

Russia (Soviet Union)

SideBName: *Chechen Republic of Ichkeria*

Startdate2: *18/07/1999*

Difference: (1) Language (Russian vs. Chechen) (2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Russians 'Dominant', Chechens 'Separatist autonomy' in 1999*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 207

Location:

Yemen

SideBName: *Democratic Republic of Yemen*

Startdate2: *28/04/1994*

Difference: *(2) Religion (Shias vs. Sunnis)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *4*

EPRcodes: *Northerners 'Senior partner', Southerners 'Senior partner' in 1994*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: *209*

Location:

Pakistan

SideBName: *Mohajir Qaumi Mahaz (Mohajir National Movement)*

Startdate2: *01/06/1990*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Urdu)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *3*

EPRcodes: *Punjabi 'Senior partner', Mohajirs 'Discriminated', Pashtuns 'Junior partner',
Sindhi 'Junior partner' in 1990*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 209

Location:

Pakistan

SideBName: *Mohajir Qaumi Mahaz (Mohajir National Movement)*

Startdate2: *01/01/1995*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Urdu)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *3*

EPRcodes: *Punjabi 'Senior partner', Mohajirs 'Discriminated', Pashtuns 'Junior partner',
Sindhi 'Junior partner' in 1995*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 209

Location:

Pakistan

SideBName: *Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi (Movement for the Enforcement of
Islamic Laws)*

Startdate2: *15/07/2007*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data for 2007; 2005: Punjabi 'Senior partner', Pashtuns 'Junior partner', Sindhi 'Junior partner'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 212

Location:

Niger

SideBName: *Front démocratique pour le renouveau (Democratic Front for Renewal)*

Startdate2: *10/07/1995*

Difference: *(1) Language (Hausa, Zarma vs. Dazaga, Tedaga)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Djerma-Songhai 'Senior partner', Hausa 'Senior partner', Toubou 'Powerless', Kanouri 'Junior partner', Taureg 'Junior partner' in 1995*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 213

Location:

Comoros

SideBName: *Mouvement populaire anjouanais/Republic of Anjouan (Anjouan People's Movement/Republic of Anjouan)*

Startdate2: *05/09/1997*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: *4*

Uncertainty: *4*

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: *214*

Location:

Congo

SideBName: *Ninjas*

Startdate2: *11/11/1993*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Laari)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Nibolek (Bembe etc.) 'Senior partner', Lari/Bakongo 'Regional autonomy', Kouyou 'Junior partner', Vili 'Junior partner' in 1993*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Congo; SideB: Ninjas.

2. SideA: At the time of the conflict, Government of Congo was dominated by UPADS (Union Panafricaine pour la démocratie sociale) led by Pascal Lissouba, who was the president of the state between 1992 and 1997. The UPADS drew most of its support from Nibolek region (e.g., Bazenguissa-Ganga, 1998: 39). Nibolek is an acronym formed from the first syllables of the names of three regions – Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou (ibid.: 38). These three regions were inhabited by Nzabi, Pounou, Teke (Bateke), Kongo, Bembe (Babembe) and Zambi peoples (Balancie & de La Grange, 1996: 409). Lissouba, as well as the so-called 'Gang of Four' (an advisory group for Lissouba serving in high-level posts throughout his term in office), were Bembe (e.g., Clark & Decalo, 2012: 195).

It is known that Lissouba's control of the national army was weak (ibid.: 284; also Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2012/12/21); therefore, when the conflict broke out, Lissouba largely relied on militias. There were two militias loyal to Lissouba who fought the Ninjas: 1) 'Reserve Ministerielle', organized by Martin Mberi (Lissouba's minister of the interior) at the town of Aubeville (hence, the militia is also sometimes called 'Aubevillois'); 2) The Zoulous. The first one was composed of Bembe and the second of the youth from the three Nibolek regions (Clark & Decalo, 2012: 284).

Thus, SideA was composed of ethnic groups from the Nibolek region, with Bembe being the dominant one.

SideB: Ninjas were militia led by Bernard Kolelas. Like Kolelas, most members of the Ninjas were Lari (United States Department of State, 2000; Clark & Decalo, 2012: 284).

3. SideA: Bembe spoke Beembe and were Christians and Animists (70% and 30% respectively), Nzabi spoke Njebi and were Christians and Animists (70% and 30%), Pounou spoke Punu and were Christians and Animists (55% and 45%), Teke spoke Teke languages

and were predominantly Christians, Kongo spoke Koongo and were predominantly Christians as well (So far, I could not identify the language and religion of Zambi).

SideB: Lari spoke Laari and were almost entirely Christians (99%).

4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the conflict involved intra-ethnic fighting.

.....
ID: 214

Location:

Congo

SideBName: *Cobras, Cocoyes*

Startdate2: *06/06/1997*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Mbochi)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Nibolek (Bembe etc.) 'Senior partner', Mbochi (proper) 'Powerless', Kouyou 'Junior partner', Lari/Bakongo 'Junior partner', Vili 'Junior partner' in 1997*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Congo; SideB: Cobras, Cocoyes. The initial phase of the conflict (June-July, 1997) was limited to the confrontation between Government and Cobras (Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2012/12/22).

The conflict involved several phases. In the initial phase, Lissouba's government (see above, ID: 214, year 1993) confronted Cobra militias led by Denis Sassou-Nguessou. Cobras successfully fought Lissouba's forces and eventually took over the control of Brazzaville. Sassou-Nguessou declared himself a president. In the second phase, the fighting continued

with the roles reversed. Now government dominated by Sassou-Nguessou (and Cobras) fought against Lissouba's militia, the Cocoyes. Cocoyes were composed of some former army units and militias of Reserve Ministerielle and The Zoulous (see above, ID:214, year 1993).

Note that, as the conflict evolved, the conflicting parties were joined by additional forces. In September 1997 Lissouba's militias were joined by Ninjas. In October 1997 Cobras were joined by Angolan and Chadian troops (ibid.).

2. SideA: See above (ID: 214, year 1993); SideB: Cobras were mainly composed of Mbochi (Clark & Decalo, 2012: 284).

3. SideA: See above (ID: 214, year 1993); SideB: Mbochi spoke Mbochi and were almost entirely Christians (94.5% according to WCD).

4. So far, I have not found any information suggesting that the initial stage of the conflict involved any intra-ethnic fighting.

.....
ID: 214

Location:

Congo

SideBName: *Ntsiloulous*

Startdate2: *10/04/2002*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Lari)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Mbochi (proper) 'Senior partner', Lari/Bakongo 'Powerless', Kouyou 'Junior partner' 2002*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 216

Location:

Guinea-Bissau

SideBName: *Military Junta for the Consolidation of Democracy, Peace and Justice*

Startdate2: *07/06/1998*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Papel 'Senior partner', Balanta 'Junior partner', Manjaco 'Junior partner' in 1998*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 217

Location:

Lesotho

SideBName: *Military faction*

Startdate2: *23/09/1998*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 218

Location:

Serbia (Yugoslavia)

SideBName: *Ushtria çlirimtare ë kosovës (Kosovo Liberation Army)*

Startdate2: *06/03/1998*

Difference: *(1) Language (Serbian vs. Albanian (Gheg)) (2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Serbs 'Senior partner', Albanians 'Discriminated', Montenegrins 'Junior partner' in 1998*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 219

Location:

Ethiopia

SideBName: *Oromo Liberation Front*

Startdate2: *01/01/1977*

Difference: *(1) Language (Amharic vs. Oromo)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Amhara 'Dominant', Oromo 'Discriminated' in 1977*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Ethiopia; SideB: Oromo Liberation Front (OLF).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: OLF was Oromo organization.
3. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: Oromo spoke Oromo (a 'macro-language') and were predominantly Muslims and Christians.
4. So far, I could not find any information suggesting that the conflict, in 1977, involved any intra-Amhara or intra-Oromo fighting.

.....
ID: *219*

Location:

Ethiopia

SideBName: *Oromo Liberation Front*

Startdate2: *01/01/1998*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 4

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Tigry 'Senior partner', Oroma 'Junior partner', Amhara 'Junior partner' in 1998*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Ethiopia; SideB: Oromo Liberation Front (OLF).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: See above (ID: 219, year 1977).

Oromos were significantly represented in the EPRDF-dominated government (see above, ID: 70, 1960). Four (out of 17) government ministers were Oromo. Oromos had 187 reserved seats in the parliament (Joireman & Szayna, 2000: 197). The president was Oromo as well (though his role was largely ceremonial).

However, the de facto power of the pro-government Oromos, as well as the extent to which they represented Oromo people remains unclear: 'The government has attempted to incorporate members of different ethnic groups into its political fold, but only insofar as they agree with the government platform and agenda. The Oromo provide an important illustration. Those Oromo affiliated with the pro-government faction, the OPDO, are represented in national and regional governments. Those in the anti-government faction (OLF members and supporters) are not represented in either chamber of the legislature and did not stand for election. We have no way of measuring support for the two Oromo factions. There are reports that at least some Oromo view the OPDO as "seriously compromised" due to its affiliation with the EPRDF' (ibid.: 199).

3. Thus, SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB.
4. So far, I could not find any reliable information on the patterns of confrontation between parties to a conflict.

.....
ID: 220

Location:

Russia (Soviet Union)

SideBName: *Wahhabi movement of the Buinaksk district*

Startdate2: *02/09/1999*

Difference: *(2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *4*

EPRcodes: *Russians 'Dominant' in 1999*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: *221*

Location:

Uzbekistan

SideBName: *Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan*

Startdate2: *30/03/1999*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: *3*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Uzbeks 'Monopoly' in 1999*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 221

Location:

Uzbekistan

SideBName: *Jihad Islamic Group*

Startdate2: *30/03/2004*

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 3

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Uzbeks 'Monopoly' in 2004*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 222

Location:

Central African Republic

SideBName: *Military faction (forces of André Kolingba)*

Startdate2: *01/06/2001*

Difference: (1) Language (Sara languages, Gbaya languages vs. Yakoma)

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: Sara 'Senior partner', Yakoma 'Junior partner', Baya 'Junior partner', Mbaka
'Junior partner' in 2001

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 222

Location:

Central African Republic

SideBName: *Union des Forces démocratiques pour le rassemblement (Union of Democratic
Forces for Unity)*

Startdate2: 27/11/2006

Difference: (1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Gula) (2) Religion (Christians, Ethnoreligionists
vs. Muslims)

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: No data for 2006; 2005: Baya 'Senior partner', Sara 'Junior partner', Mbaka
'Junior partner', Yakoma 'Junior partner'

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 222

Location:

Central African Republic

SideBName: *Convention des patriotes pour la justice et la paix (Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace)*

Startdate2: 07/12/2009

Difference: (1) *Language (Heterogeneous vs. Runga)* (2) *Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data for 2009; 2005: Baya 'Senior partner', Sara 'Junior partner', Mbaka 'Junior partner', Yakoma 'Junior partner'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 223

Location:

Macedonia

SideBName: *Ushtria çlirimtare ë kombëtare (National Liberation Army)*

Startdate2: 01/05/2001

Difference: (1) *Language (Macedonian vs. Albanian)* (2) *Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 3

EPRcodes: *Macedonians 'Senior partner', Albanians 'Junior partner' in 2001*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 224

Location:

United States of America

SideBName: *The Base*

Startdate2: *11/09/2001*

Difference: *(1) Language (Arabic vs. English) (2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 3

EPRcodes: *Whites 'Dominant' in 2001*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 225

Location:

Cote d'Ivoire

SideBName: *Mouvement Patriotique de la Côte d'Ivoire (Patriotic Movement of Ivory Coast),
Mouvement Populaire Ivoirien du Grand Ouest (Ivoirian Movement for the Greater West)*

Startdate2: *19/09/2002*

Difference: *(2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *4*

EPRcodes: *Kru 'Senior partner', Northerners (Mande and Voltaic/Gur) 'Discriminated', Baule
(Akan) 'Junior partner', Other Akans 'Junior partner' in 2002*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: *227*

Location:

India

SideBName: *All Bodo Student's Union*

Startdate2: *16/03/1989*

Difference: *Difference: (1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Bodo) (2) Religion (Heterogeneous
vs. Ethnoreligionists)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Hindi 'Senior partner', Bodo 'Powerless', Muslims 'Junior partner', Assamese 'Junior partner', Bengali 'Junior partner', Gujarati 'Junior partner', Kannada 'Junior partner', Malayalam 'Junior partner', Marathi 'Junior partner', Oriya 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes 'Junior partner', Tamil 'Junior partner', Telugu 'Junior partner in 1989*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 227

Location:

India

SideBName: *National Democratic Front for Bodoland*

Startdate2: *01/01/1993*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Bodo) (2) Religion (Heterogeneous vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hindi (Non SC/ST OBCs) 'Senior partner', Bodo 'Regional autonomy', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikh (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner' in 1993*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 227

Location:

India

SideBName: *National Democratic Front for Bodoland – Ranjan Daimary faction*

Startdate2: *12/06/2009*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Bodo) (2) Religion (Heterogeneous vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data for 2009; 2005: Hindi (Non SC/ST OBCs) 'Senior partner', Bodo 'Regional autonomy', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikh (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 228

Location:

Myanmar

SideBName: *United Wa State Army*

Startdate2: *16/03/1997*

Difference: *(1) Language (Burmese vs. Wa)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Bamar (Barman) 'Dominant', Wa 'Regional autonomy' in 1997*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Myanmar; SideB: United Wa State Army (UWSA).
2. SideA: Government of Myanmar was dominated by Bamar (see above, ID: 23, year 1949); SideB: UWSA was composed of Wa people.
3. SideA: See above (ID: 23, year 1949); Wa spoke Wa and were predominantly Buddhists.
4. So far, I could not find any information confirming that the conflict involved any intra-Bamar or intra-Wa fighting.

.....
ID: *248*

Location:

Thailand

SideBName: *Patani insurgents*

Startdate2: *25/10/2003*

Difference: *(1) Language (Thai vs. Malay (Pattani)) (2) Religion (Buddhists vs. Muslims)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Thai 'Dominant', Malay Muslims 'Regional autonomy' in 2003*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 249

Location:

Nigeria

SideBName: *Ahlul Sunnah Jamaa (Followers of the Prophet)*

Startdate2: *23/09/2004*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: 4

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Yoruba 'Senior partner', Hausa-Fulani and Muslim Middle Belt 'Junior partner',
Igbo 'Junior partner' in 2004*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 250

Location:

Nigeria

SideBName: *Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force*

Startdate2: *05/06/2004*

Difference: (1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Ijo languages)

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Yoruba 'Senior partner', Ijaw 'Discriminated', Hausa-Fulani and Muslim Middle Belt 'Junior partner', Igbo 'Junior partner' in 2004*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 251

Location:

Israel

SideBName: *Hezbollah (Party of God)*

Startdate2: *10/07/1990*

Difference: (1) Language (Hebrew vs. Arabic) (2) Religion (Jews vs. Muslims)

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Mizrahim (Jewish) 'Senior partner', Ashkenazim (Jewish) 'Senior partner'*
Palestinian Arabs 'Discriminated', Izraeli Arabs 'Regional autonomy', Russians (Jewish)
'Junior partner' in 1990

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 251

Location:

Israel

SideBName: *Hezbollah (Party of God)*

Startdate2: *13/07/2006*

Difference: *(1) Language (Hebrew vs. Arabic) (2) Religion (Jews vs. Muslims)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *No data for 2006; 2005: Mizrahim (Jewish) 'Senior partner', Ashkenazim (Jewish)*
'Senior partner' Palestinian Arabs 'Discriminated', Izraeli Arabs 'Regional autonomy',
Russians (Jewish) 'Junior partner'

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 253

Location:

Mauritania

SideBName: *Frente popular de liberación de Saguia el Hamra y Rio de Oro (Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro)*

Startdate2: 19/12/1975

Difference: *No racial, linguistic or religious differences have been identified*

Category: 4

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *White moors (Beydan) 'Senior partner', Haratins (Black Moors) 'Junior partner', Black Africans 'Junior partner' in 1975*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 254

Location:

Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)

SideBName: *Bundu dia Kongo (Kingdom of Kongo)*

Startdate2: 01/02/2007

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Kongo)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *White moors (Beydan) 'Senior partner', Haratins (Black Moors) 'Junior partner', Black Africans 'Junior partner' in 1975*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 255

Location:

Niger

SideBName: *Front de libération de l'Aïr et l'Azaouad (Aïr and Azawad Liberation Front)*

Startdate2: *01/12/1991*

Difference: *(1) Language (Hausa, Zarma vs. Tamashek)*

Category: *1*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *Hausa 'Senior partner', Tuareg 'Discriminated', Djerma-Songhai 'Junior partner' in 1991*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

ID: 255

Location:

Niger

SideBName: *Union des Forces de la résistance armée (Union of Forces of the Armed Resistance)*

Startdate2: 19/10/1997

Difference: (1) Language (Hausa, Zarma vs. Tamashek)

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: Djerma-Songhai 'Dominant', Tuareg 'Powerless' in 1997

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 255

Location:

Niger

SideBName: *Mouvement des Nigériens pour la Justice (Niger Movement for Justice)*

Startdate2: 01/07/2007

Difference: (1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Tamashek)

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: No data for 2009; 2005: Djerma-Songhai 'Senior partner', Hausa 'Junior Partner',
Kanouri 'Junior Partner', Tuareg 'Powerless'

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]
.....

ID: 257

Location:

Russia (Soviet Union)

SideBName: *Caucasus Emirate*

Startdate2: *28/11/2007*

Difference: *SideA included members of ethnic group constituting SideB*

Category: *4*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *No data for 2007; 2005: Russians 'Senior partner', Chechens 'Regional autonomy'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 258

Location:

India

SideBName: *Dima Halam Daogah – Black Widow faction*

Startdate2: *30/10/2008*

Difference: *(1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Dimasa)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: No data for 2008; 2005: Hindi (Non SC/ST OBCs) 'Senior partner', Bodo 'Regional autonomy', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikh (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner'

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 259

Location:

India

SideBName: *People's United Liberation Front*

Startdate2: *09/11/2008*

Difference: (1) *Language (Heterogeneous vs. Meitei)* (2) *Religion (Heterogeneous vs. Muslims)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: No data for 2008; 2005: Hindi (Non SC/ST OBCs) 'Senior partner', Bodo 'Regional autonomy', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner'

partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikh (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner'

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....

ID: 261

Location:

Ethiopia

SideBName: *Somali Abo Liberation Front*

Startdate2: *01/01/1977*

Difference: *(1) Language (Amharic vs. Oromo) (2) Religion (Christians vs. Muslims)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 2

EPRcodes: *Amhara 'Dominant', Oroma 'Discriminated' in 1977*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Ethiopia; SideB: Somali Abo Liberation Front (SALF).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: The SALF represented Oromo speaking Somali (Shongolo, 1996: 267)
3. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: Somali were predominantly Muslims.
4. So far, I could not find any reliable information on the patterns of confrontation between parties to a conflict.

.....
ID: 262

Location:

Ethiopia

SideBName: *Sidama Liberation Movement*

Startdate2: *01/04/1983*

Difference: *(1) Language (Amharic vs. Sidamo)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 2

EPRcodes: *Amhara 'Dominant' in 1983*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Ethiopia; SideB: Sidama Liberation Movement (SLM).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: The SLM was composed of Sidama.
3. SideA: See above (ID: 70, year 1960); SideB: Sidama spoke Sidamo and mainly followed Christianity and Islam (65% and 34% respectively).
4. So far, I could not find any reliable information on the patterns of confrontation between parties to the conflict.

.....
ID: 263

Location:

India

SideBName: *Kuki National Front*

Startdate2: *13/07/1997*

Difference: (1) *Language (Heterogeneous vs. Thado)* (2) *Religion (Heterogeneous vs. Christians)*

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Hindi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Senior partner', Indigenous Tripuri 'Regional autonomy', Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Bengali (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Gujarati (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Malayalam (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Muslims (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Oriya (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Other Backward Classes/Castes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Punjabi-Sikhs (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Scheduled Castes & Tribes (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Tamil (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner', Telugu (non-SC/ST/OBCs) 'Junior partner' in 1997*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of India; SideB: Kuki National Front (KNF).
2. SideA: See above (ID: 29, 1948); SideB: while the KNF 'purportedly [stood] for protection of "Kuki people" including, for example, the Thadou, Paite, Vaiphei, Zou, Simte, Gangte, etc.' (Zou, 2012: 322), it was formed by members of Thadou, the largest Kuki-Chin tribe (2009: 9).
3. SideA: See above (ID: 29, 1948); SideB: Thadou spoke Thado and were predominantly Christians (71% according to WCD).
4. The KNF has experienced several splits and was involved in intra-Kuki-Chin fighting (e.g. Zou, 2012). Yet, I could not find any information supporting the fact that members of Thadou (or any other Kuki-Chin tribe) were fighting on the side of the government.

.....

ID: 264

Location:

Myanmar

SideBName: *Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army*

Startdate2: *29/08/2009*

Difference: *(1) Language (Burmese vs. Mandarin) (2) Religion (Buddhists vs. Confucianists)*

Category: *2*

Uncertainty: *1*

EPRcodes: *No data for 2009; 2005: Bamar (Barman) 'Dominant', Chinese 'Discriminated'*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Myanmar; SideB: Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA).
2. SideA: Government of Myanmar was dominated by Bamar (see above, ID: 23, year 1949); SideB: The MNDAA represented Kokang people, a subgroup of Han Chinese.
3. SideA: See above (ID: 23, year 1949); Kokang spoke Mandarin. According to WCD, Myanmar's Han Chinese were predominantly Confucianists.
4. So far, I could not find any information confirming that the conflict involved any intra-Bamar or intra-Kokang fighting.

.....
ID: 265

Location:

Myanmar

SideBName: *Lahu National Unity Party*

Startdate2: 01/02/1973

Difference: (1) Language (Burmese vs. Lahu) (2) Religion (Buddhists vs. Christians,
Ethnoreligionists)

Category: 2

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Bamar (Barman) 'Dominant', Wa 'Regional autonomy' in 1973*

Coding description:

1. SideA: Government of Myanmar; SideB: Lahu National Unity Party (LNUP).
2. SideA: Government of Myanmar was dominated by Bamar (see above, ID: 23, 1949); SideB: The LNUP represented Lahu people.
3. SideA: See above (ID: 23, year 1949); Lahu spoke Lahu and were predominantly Christians and Animists.
4. So far, I could not find any information confirming that the conflict (in the initial stage) involved any intra-Bamar or intra-Lahu fighting.

.....
ID: 266

Location:

Tajikistan

SideBName: *Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan*

Startdate2: 19/09/2010

Difference: (1) Language (Tajiki vs. Heterogeneous)

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 1

EPRcodes: *Unavailable for 2010; 2005: Tajiks 'Dominant', Kyrgyz 'Powerless', Russians 'Powerless', Tatars 'Powerless', Uzbeks 'Powerless'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

.....
ID: 267

Location:

Mauritania

SideBName: *al-Qaida Organization in the Islamic Maghreb*

Startdate2: *17/09/2010*

Difference: Difference: (1) Language (Heterogeneous vs. Heterogeneous)

Category: 1

Uncertainty: 2

EPRcodes: *Unavailable for 2010; 2005: White moors (Beydan) 'Senior partner', Haratins (Black Moors) 'Junior partner', Black Africans 'Junior partner'*

Coding description:

[Currently unavailable]

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